

## FRENCH FIGHTING AHEAD ON FRONT SOISSONS-NOYON

Steadily Cutting Down  
Salient North Of Soissons  
In Violent Battle

TAKE 2,000 MEN

Reach Line Of Crecy-la-  
Mont, Terny, Leury  
And Crouy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 1.—The official  
communiqué issued this evening re-  
ports:

There has been artillery activity  
in the region of the Somme and the  
Canal du Nord.

We gained a footing in the woods  
west of Crecy-la-Chateau and captured  
Crecy-au-Mont.

By daylight our bombing ma-  
chines, flying at a low altitude,  
dropped twenty-three tons of bombs  
on enemy concentrations and con-  
voys and our aviators used several  
tens of thousands of cartridges  
against the Germans.

Paris, September 2.—An official  
communiqué reports:

Since July 18 the French have  
captured 75,999 prisoners and 700  
guns.

Cross Canal-du-Nord

London, September 1.—Reuter's  
correspondent at French headquar-  
ters reports:

General Debeney has crossed the  
Canal-du-Nord near Quierzy, a mile  
east of Neule, advancing towards  
Hill 77, which dominates Neule and  
bars our advance in this region.

Our advanced posts are within a  
mile of Crecy-la-Chateau.

The French 1st Army has captured  
Rouy-le-Petit.

North of Noyon the French have  
captured Campagne and reached the  
southern edge of Genivy.

Line North Of Soissons

General Mangin has reached the  
western edge of Crecy-la-Mont and  
Terny, Leury and Crouy, despite  
very heavy fighting. Over 2,000  
prisoners have been taken in the last  
twenty-four hours.

The enemy now has 196 divisions  
on the West front. He has been  
compelled to break up eight to form  
divisions, which the enemy is endeavor-  
ing to make up with at least two,  
probably more, Austrian divisions  
and a large amount of Austrian  
artillery.

In the present battle, north and  
south, the enemy has employed  
ninety-one divisions, of which he has  
engaged seventeen twice. The enemy  
has also made several changes in the  
High Command. His situation in the  
matter of man-power is not good  
at the present time.

Widen Allotte Bridgehead

Paris, September 1.—Yesterday  
was Mounts Day.

The British reoccupied Mont  
Kemmel and captured Mont St.  
Quentin, thus encircling Peronne.

The French strengthened their  
new positions north of Noyon. By  
the capture of Mont St. Simeon and,  
owing to the capture of Crouy, es-  
tablished themselves in strength on  
the top of Hill 132.

There was fierce fighting, especial-  
ly in the region of Noyon and Crecy,  
where General Humbert and General  
Mangin widened their bridgeheads  
on the Canal du Nord and the Allotte,  
and also northeast of Soissons,  
where the Germans are endeavoring  
to prevent the Franco-American  
forces obtaining a footing on the  
plateau.

Whole divisions of German troops  
brought back to the line were de-  
moted and were powerless to check  
the advance of the Allies.

The official communiqué issued  
this afternoon reports:

Our operations continued during  
the night.

Detachments of our infantry crossed  
the Somme Canal east of Epinay-  
court.

Farther south we captured Rouy-  
le-Petit, taking 250 prisoners.

Leury is captured.

In the region north of Soissons  
we have captured Leury and reduced  
several centers of resistance which  
were strongly held by the enemy.

We took 1,990 prisoners.

A semi-official communiqué re-  
ports that the battle continues des-  
perately, especially between the  
Scarpe and Bapaume and Noyon  
and Soissons. "It is no longer a  
question of rearguard actions on  
the part of the enemy to delay our  
advance. A great battle is being  
fought with large quantities of ar-  
tillery and effectives, which are un-  
ceasingly renewed."

## First Contingent From U.S., With General Graves, Arrives In Vladivostok

Transport In With Troops From San Francisco;  
Vladivostok Hears Report Czech Force  
Has Captured Chita

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 2.—The  
first contingent of American troops  
from San Francisco has arrived  
with General Graves and his Staff.  
No incident occurred on the voyage.  
All are well.

General Otani arranged a bril-  
liant reception of military and naval  
officers to coincide with the arrival  
of General Graves.

This afternoon General Otani held  
a reception at which the representa-  
tives of the Allies, the Allied officers,  
the Press and the leading citizens  
were present.

The news from the Ussuri front  
is very favorable. The Bolsheviks  
continue to retreat and are unable  
to rally. The Ussurisk Cossacks are  
mobilizing and flocking to the stan-  
dard of General Kalmikoff, who is  
doing yeoman service for the Allies  
owing to his knowledge of the coun-  
try and local conditions.

A number of the officers who were  
enlisted in the disbanded Siberian  
Forester Corps are leaving Vladivo-  
stok to join General Pleskhoff at  
Harbin.

Chita Reported Captured

Vladivostok, September 3.—A re-  
port, which has not been fully con-  
firmed, says that Chita has been  
taken by the Czechs and the route  
is open to Irkutsk.

Northward the enemy is retreat-  
ing, poisoning the wells and destroy-  
ing the water supplies, as far as  
Khabarovsk. The Allied troops are  
in contact but no serious engage-  
ment has taken place. There are  
indications that the enemy purposes  
to defend Khabarovsk.

On Sunday Russian troops assist-  
ed by the Allies searched the homes

of Bolsheviks. A quantity of arms  
were confiscated.

Japanese Cavalry Occupy Iman

Tokio, September 2.—War Office  
official. A detachment of our troops  
despatched toward Abagaid, five  
miles southeast of Manchuli, en-  
countered 100 enemy cavalry on the  
30th at a point eight kilometers  
southwest of Abagaid and attacked  
and dispersed them. We had no  
casualties.

When our troops proceeding to  
north Manchuria were passing over  
the Chinese-Eastern Railway the  
Chinese troops, officials and people  
enthusiastically welcomed them, for  
which reason the Chief of the Gen-  
eral Staff, General Baron Uyehara,  
sent a telegram of thanks to the  
Chinese Minister of War, Tuan Chi-  
kwei, on the 23rd. A reply was re-  
ceived from the Chinese Minister of  
War on the 31st which says that "It  
is only natural and proper to extend  
a welcome to your troops, as those  
of a very friendly neighbor, when  
they passed through our territory  
and the matter hardly deserves your  
appreciation, which, however, you  
have been good enough to send us.  
Your kind message has now been  
conveyed to the local authorities."

Our cavalry, consisting of the  
main force of the 12th regiment, one  
company of infantry and a detach-  
ment of General Kalmikoff's Cos-  
sacks, occupied Iman on the 30th  
and starting from there on the 31st  
advanced to Bikin.

The main strength of the 12th  
division yesterday was still in the  
vicinity of Ussuri station preparing  
to advance to Iman. The retreat-  
ing enemy is obstructing our ad-  
vance and destroying bridges with

(Continued on Page 8)

## 'What Will We Tell The Folks?'



—Darling, in The New York Tribune

## BRITISH CAPTURE PERONNE; PIERCE HINDENBURG LINE

Day 'Of Signal Victories  
For Allies On Four  
Fronts

GAIN IN FLANDERS

Voormezele, Neuve Eglise  
And Zillebeke Taken;  
In Estaires Suburbs

PRISONERS TAKEN

Quant-Drocourt Line Pier-  
ced By Canadians; Advan-  
ce In Scarpe Region

### The Battle Summed Up

The series of separated offen-  
sives has become a connected  
battle extending from Voormezele  
in Flanders down to Peronne on the Somme, about  
fifty miles. On the French front  
an equally fierce battle is raging  
from north of Soissons to Noyon.

It was a day of great victories.  
The British took Peronne. From  
there north to Bapaume, an ad-  
vance of roughly two miles was  
made. Sailly-Saillies, Sailly, and  
Bouchavesnes being captured.  
From Bapaume north to the  
Scarpe there was terrible  
fighting, chiefly for ground the  
Germans had recaptured. This  
was all won back, including  
Bullecourt.

Later an attack was made on  
the Quant-Drocourt switchline  
of the Hindenburg Line and the  
Canadians broke through on a  
front of two miles. This is of  
tremendous importance, as com-  
mand of this line will probably  
force a general retreat.

In the Lys sector and into  
Flanders the British and Ameri-  
cans are retaking valuable ter-  
ritory. An average of from three  
to four miles has been conquered.  
Zillebeke, Voormezele, and  
Neuve Eglise have been taken.  
The British are in the suburbs  
of Estaires.

The French have done almost  
equally well. Beyond Noyon they  
are within a mile of Crecy-la-  
Chateau. North of Soissons they  
reached the edge of Crecy-la-  
Mont, Leury and Crouy, a mile of  
advance over fierce resistance.  
The advance continues and  
thousands of prisoners have been  
taken.

Wilhelm's complaint seems to  
be getting chronic.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Australian forces have captured  
Peronne.

Progressing northeast of St.  
Quentin, British and Canadian  
troops pierced the Wotan Line and  
penetrated to a depth of two miles.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 1, 7:45 p.m.—  
Reuter's agency learns that the British  
have captured Peronne, Morval  
and Bullecourt.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports this evening:

The Australians have captured  
Peronne. After beating off the  
counter-attacks of the enemy at Mont  
St. Quentin yesterday evening the  
Australians, at 5:30 this morning,  
renewed their advance in conjunction  
with the British on their left.

The Australians soon stormed the  
German positions westward and  
northward of Peronne and pressed  
on, while fierce fighting continued  
among the ruined streets and build-  
ings, and carried the eastern  
suburbs.

Australians Carry Peronne

The Australians hold Peronne,  
Flamincourt and St. Denis and have  
made progress on the spurs east-  
ward and northward of Mont  
St. Quentin.

On the left of the Australians,  
London troops attacked southeast-  
ward of Combes, took Bouchaves-  
nes and Rancourt, with the high  
ground overlooking them, and reach-

## Americans Fighting By Side Of British Take Voormezele

Take Part In New Battle In  
Flanders; Capture Of Juigny  
Great Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 1.—Reuter's  
correspondent at British headquar-  
ters wires:

American infantry is now operat-  
ing in conjunction with the British  
in Flanders and American troops car-  
ried Voormezele and several strong  
positions between there and Ypres.

London, September 2.—Reuter's  
correspondent at American head-  
quarters wiring yesterday evening  
remarks that the measures taken  
by the enemy to hold Juigny Pla-  
teau proves how seriously they must  
regard its loss. Three divisions were  
hurried up to reinforce the Ger-  
mans, one of which started from  
Metz at dawn on the 21st and  
marched the whole 140 miles from  
that point to the front without a  
break. The distance covered and  
the manner of the conveyance of  
this division are very significant.

Yesterday only six officers were  
taken prisoners as compared to 555  
men of other ranks. Officers ap-  
pear rare in these divisions and  
prisoners do not express a high  
opinion of their value.

Juigny Plateau is now ours for  
all tactical purposes.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

London, September 2.—(Received  
by French Wireless Station).—A  
despatch from Reuter's correspond-  
ent at American headquarters in  
France says that the Americans so  
far have never yielded ground in  
France and have kept their proud  
record inviolate by their successful  
advance on Juigny after three days  
and nights of the most bitter fight-  
ing. Southeast of that place the  
Americans encountered an extremely  
skillful enemy showing no signs of  
a lowered morale. Every foot of  
the way in Juigny was contested by  
machine gunners who fought until  
none were left.

## TANG HWA-LUNG KILLED BY CHINESE IN CANADA

Former Minister In Peking Gov-  
ernment Is Assassinated  
In Victoria

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Victoria, B. C., September 2.—Tang  
Hua-lung, former Chinese Minister of  
Education and also Minister of the  
Interior, has been assassinated by a  
Chinese barber, who committed  
suicide.

Mr. Tang Hua-lung was a native of  
Hupoh and was the brother of General  
Tang Hsiao-ming, former Tschun of  
Hunan. Mr. Tang was sent to Japan  
as a law student by the Government  
after graduating from the Liang Hu  
College, Wuchang. Upon his return,  
he became active in politics and was  
elected first as member and later as  
chairman of the first Hupei Provincial  
Assembly under the Ching Dynasty.

In the first National Council Mr.  
Tang, who represented his province,  
sat as Vice-speaker. When the  
Chungyiyuan was inaugurated, he  
became the speaker. He was one of  
the leaders of the Chinputang. In  
1915 he was appointed Minister of  
Education and he resigned in October  
of the same year.

Last year, through the disagree-  
ment between Premier Tuan and Mr.  
Sung Hung-yi, the then Minister of  
Interior, over the dissolution of the  
old Parliament, which resulted in the  
resignation of the latter, Mr. Tang  
succeeded Mr. Sung. Mr. Tang resigned  
early this year and left China for  
Japan together with Mr. Pan Yuan-  
lien, another Chinputang leader who  
had just resigned from the post of the  
Minister of Education. After a  
short sojourn in Japan, both of them  
left for the United States to study  
the political and educational systems  
there.

## Wilson Fixes Minimum Of Wheat At G.\$2.25

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 2.—(Re-  
ceived by French Wireless Station).—  
A proclamation issued by President  
Wilson has fixed the minimum  
guaranteed price of wheat at \$2.25  
per bushel for the crop of 1919.

## CANTON DENIES PLEDGE TO GIVE SUPPORT TO HSU

Won't Recognise Any President  
Improperly Elected, Say  
Leaders Of Southwest

The Presidential election is  
scheduled to be held in Peking  
today. Hsu Shih-chang is prac-  
tically certain to be elected.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, September 2.—Leaders of  
the southwest, in recent interviews,  
say that it will be impossible to re-  
cognise a President who is improperly  
elected, and that the coming Peking  
election will only intensify the strife,  
adding that no pledge to support Hsu  
Shih-chang has been made.

Peking, September 2.—As the result  
of a meeting held on Saturday it  
appears that the whole Cabinet is  
preparing to resign while President  
Feng Kuo-chang states that he intends  
to take up "educational" and in-  
dustrial work. The election of Hsu  
Shih-chang to the Presidency is  
taken for granted by all Peking and  
the appointment of his bodyguard is  
proceeding today.

Hsu Will Accept

Mr. Hsu Shih-chang will accept  
the Presidency if he is elected, ac-  
cording to a statement he gave out  
in Peking yesterday. He will, he  
declared, work for the cessation of  
hostilities immediately and the  
reuniting of the country.

## LENIN DEAD OR ALIVE?

One Report Says He Has Succumbed,  
Another That He's Better

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, September 1.—A  
message from Petrograd states that  
Lenin has succumbed to his wounds.

London, September 2.—A Russian  
wireless message sent on Saturday  
evening states that Lenin's condition  
is satisfactory and there are no  
complications.

Amsterdam, September 1.—A tele-  
gram from Moscow, via Berlin,  
states that 5,000 Social Revolution-  
aries have been sentenced to death.



ed the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vanst Wood.

The Anglo-Australian forces overcame stiff opposition and took 2,000 prisoners and a few guns.

We carried out successful minor operations at a number of points southward of the Arras-Cambrai road. We have driven the enemy out of the high ground at Morval and captured Beaulencourt and the ridge eastward of Bancourt and Premicourt. We are pressing the enemy hard in Le Transloy and have completed the capture of Bullecourt and Hendencourt-lez-Cagnicourt. We took hundreds of prisoners in these operations.

The Canadians repulsed a counter-attack against the new positions gained this morning northward of Hendecourt.

#### Progress In Lens And Lys Sectors

Progress continued in the Lens and Lys sectors. We reached Douilleu, Leverrier and Steenwerck and are engaging the enemy in Neuve Eglise and Wulverghem.

During August we took 57,318 prisoners, of whom 1,283 were officers, and also 657 guns, including 150 of heavy caliber, 5,750 machine-guns and a thousand trench-mortars. Our other captured included three trains, nine locomotives, numerous and complete ammunition and engineer dumps containing many hundred thousand rounds of gun and small-arms ammunition and immense quantities of other war material.

Aviation.—We destroyed six hostile machines yesterday and drove down three out of control. Seven British machines are missing.

Our aeroplanes dropped 12½ tons of bombs during the day time. Flying during the night was impossible.

#### German Admit Losses

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:

After fluctuating fighting, the enemy recaptured Bullecourt and Ecourt St. Mein.

Eastward of Juvigny the enemy advanced as far as Terny-Sorny.

The German official communiqué this evening reports:

The English pressed us back in places between the Scarpe and the Somme.

Reuter's agency learns that the British line today runs through the following points, all of which are in our possession:

Zillebeke, Voormezele, Vierstraat, Lindenhoek, La Creche, Douilleu to the western edge of La Gorgue, a suburb of Estaires, Bourg Delville, Lacouture to north of Festubert.

Fires are to be observed eastward of this line and in Armentieres. Hence it is confidently anticipated that there will be further withdrawals.

There is a similar possibility that Lens will be evacuated.

#### Line South Of Scarpe

South of the Scarpe our line runs from the outskirts of Hamblain through Eterpigny, Hendecourt, Bullecourt, Ecourt St. Mein, Vaulx-Vraucourt, Fremicourt, Beaulencourt, the outskirts of Le Transloy, Morval, Combles station and thence to Bouchavesnes, Peronne, Mont St. Quentin and from there follows the Somme southwards.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires this evening:

Yesterday saw fighting along the whole front of the British armies from north of Voormezele to south of Peronne. On both flanks our troops advanced victoriously. In the center they bitterly contested the vast meshwork of defences guarding the Drocourt line.

#### Bitter Around Bullecourt

The battle round Bullecourt, although resulting only in very slight changes of territory, has been particularly bitter. Early yesterday morning our attack here was repulsed and the formidable Station Redoubt, which had previously been taken and lost, was recaptured and the Londoners, advancing on a front of 2,500 yards and supported by tanks, once more brilliantly emphasized the long accepted truth that as a soldier the cockney is second to none in the world. The Germans clearly anticipated the attack for at dawn they opened a very heavy barrage of considerable depth.

On the right another British division was fighting its way valiantly through the honeycombed defenses of Ecourt and Longatte. Long after the waves of assault had gained their objectives, the mopping up parties would unearth machine-gun burrows containing many dismounted troopers of the 15th Dragons, which regiment had been hurriedly thrown in to replace infantry. This is an indication of the serious shortage of the German reserves.

#### Clever Maneuver Made By Australians At Peronne

The story of the Australian success around Peronne is a splendid one. Between the 29th and August 31 these troops covered seven and a half miles on a front of three miles. The frontal crossing of the river Somme was abandoned owing to the strength of the enemy and the marshy ground. The Germans fully expected an attack upon Peronne to come from the river and all their dispositions had been made with a view to resistance to a frontal attack. The cleverly executed turn-

ing movement completely surprised the Germans and threw them into such confusion that at one point 300 attackers took 650 prisoners. Our casualties were amazingly small, working out at one-tenth of the number of prisoners taken. The policy of these incomparable fighters is to let the boche dig trenches and they give them every opportunity to do so and then go and take them in order to secure cover for themselves. The German officers captured at Mont St. Quentin were very sulky and complained of the want of sportsmanship among the Australians for creeping around their flanks.

In the northern sectors our troops are progressing rapidly. The situation in Flanders is absolutely kaleidoscopic. The rearward movement of the Germans continued on Sunday, followed by our harassing aeroplanes and infantry.

Home letters found on prisoners speak of their increasing weariness while drafts composed of former prisoners of war from Russia complain bitterly of their transfer to the Western front and regret leaving Russia.

#### Sally-Salliseil Occupied

London, September 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Welsh and East County troops on Sunday evening captured Sally-Salliseil and Sally after heavy fighting.

English troops have drawn nearer to Le Transloy and Moreuil, where they took a number of prisoners. English and Scottish troops during the night captured Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt and the positions southward, taking hundreds of prisoners.

In the sector southward of the Scarpe Canadian and English troops attacked at 6 o'clock this morning and are reported to be making good progress.

In the Lys sector we reached the River Lys eastward of Estaires and captured Neuve Eglise.

#### Drocourt-Queant Line Broken

2 p.m.—The Canadians attacked this morning astride the Arras-Cambrai road on a front of five miles. They have broken through the Drocourt-Queant switch line on a front of two miles. Our troops are reported to be in Dury and also in the western edge of Cagnicourt. A considerable amount of heavy fighting is occurring on the high ground between Dury and Etaling. A large number of prisoners have been taken.

The Germans are evidently determined to put up a hard fight for the Hindenburg switch line as they have thrown in seven divisions on a front of five miles this morning.

Apparently our attack this morning extended southwards, where we captured Noyelle and also Villers-au-Flos, involving the outflanking of both sides of Le Transloy, which may be regarded as practically in our hands.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Sally-Salliseil, Sally, Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt and Neuve Eglise.

The Canadians and English were making progress in a fresh attack this morning southward of the Scarpe.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

The Australians have repulsed ten counter-attacks at Mont St. Quentin, around which lie a large proportion of German dead.

#### Americans In Flanders

It is interesting to note that the Americans are now in Flanders, where they have maintained their gains in the neighborhood of Voormezele.

The weather is wet and cheerless but the condition of the ground is not bad.

A captured order shows that von Ludendorff admits that the British batteries knocked out thirteen per-

cent of the German artillery in one month alone.

A German official communiqué reports:

The enemy northward of Hendecourt, after gaining ground in the direction of Lagnicourt, was driven back to Hendecourt.

We repulsed an attack southeastward of Bapaume which was mainly directed against Villers-au-Flos.

We pulled the enemy up on the line Sally-St. Pierre Vaast Wood eastward of Bouchavesnes-Mont-Quentin.

The enemy has occupied Peronne.

#### Losses Force Enemy To Reduce Battalions

Cut First To 850 Men, Then 650 After Terrible Casualties In Futile Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 1.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports that captured documents show that the German High Command on July 1, owing to the casualties in the March and May offensives, reduced the strength of a battalion to 850 men but before the end of July von Ludendorff wanted a further reduction of the strength of each battalion to 650 men or, alternatively, making battalions of three instead of four companies.

All prisoners speak with evident sincerity of the terrible losses suffered by their units, especially in the recent battles.

#### Rhine Valley Towns Appeal To Berlin For A Truce On Air Raids

Frightened Cities Want Government To Reach Agreement With Allies

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Geneva, September 1.—A meeting of representatives of eleven towns in the Rhine Valley at Saarbrücken has appealed to the Government to reach an agreement with the Allies to cease air raids.

Meanwhile insurance rates in the Rhineland are soaring.

#### Plan Entertainment For British Red Cross

Cinematograph And Musical Program At Cricket Club September 18

A special cinematograph entertainment for the benefit of British Red Cross funds will be held by the Shanghai Cricket Club on the club grounds at 9 p.m., September 18, weather permitting. In addition to a fine program of films there will be music by the town band. Admission will be \$2 and tickets may be obtained from any of the following:

Capt. E. J. M. Barrett, Municipal Police; St. G. R. Clark, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; R. Grimshaw, 38 Kiangse Road; N. B. Ramsay, Chinese American Co.; E. W. Stagg, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; A. P. Wood, Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.; D. H. Cooke, Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co.; G. H. Benwell, New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.; W. E. Anderson, Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd.; H. Langley, Messrs. Mustard and Co.; W. A. Willis, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, or from C. D. Field, Secretary.

#### TOKIO SORE SMITTEN WITH VIRTUOUSNESS

All Of A Sudden It Protests Against A Peking Loan Grab

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 2.—The Japanese Legation has followed up the British and French Legations in their protest against the gold-note scheme with a protest based on the grounds that Baron Sakatani, the financial adviser to China, had not been consulted in any way, which, in such a matter, he should have been.

The firm opposition of the Japanese Legation to the gold-note scheme is very interesting as it furnishes fresh proof of the separate independent working of Nishihara, who was obviously connected both with the gold-note affair itself and the gold loan which would undoubtedly have been its corollary as already reported.

The Japanese interests in the Chung Hua Trading Company are established, for the Chung Hua Bank, the funds of which are Japanese, was intended to hold the shares of the company. Now there appears to be small likelihood of this trading company materializing outside the fertile conceptions of President Feng Kuochang, Tsao Ju-lin, the Minister of Finance, and Nishihara.

#### Spain Confiscates German Steamer

Seizes Vessel As Compensation For Atazmendi, Torpedoed By Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 2.—A message from Madrid states that the Spanish Government has confiscated a German steamer as compensation for the loss of the s.s. Atazmendi, sunk by a German submarine, as cabled yesterday.

#### HOSPITAL SUPPLIES GO TO SIBERIA ON SATURDAY

Two Hundred Tons To Sent From Shanghai To Vladivostok

Two hundred tons of hospital supplies for the American Red Cross Commission in Siberia will be shipped to Vladivostok Friday on the R. V. F. steamer Simbirsk by the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross.

The shipment includes 700 beds, blankets, pillows and sheets, three motor cars and 20 cases of bandages, pajamas and hospital material made in the workrooms of the Shanghai chapter.

With the exception of the goods manufactured in the local workrooms, all the supplies have been purchased in Shanghai from the funds of the local chapter. The Red Cross headquarters at Washington will reimburse the Shanghai chapter for the money expended.

#### 6,192 W.S.S. Sold During Last Month

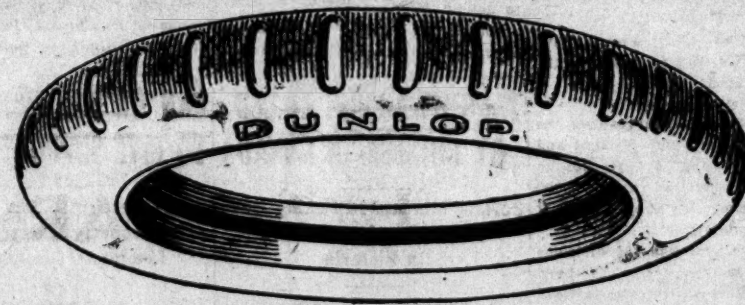
August Is Banner Month With \$30,000 Worth Of Stamps Taken

August, as Postmaster Everett prognosticated, was the banner month to date for sale of War Savings Stamps here. The total number of stamps sold was 6,192, representing a paid up value of G.\$30,960. The biggest previous month was April when something over 5,800 stamps were bought. The rate this month is G.\$4.20, which figures at the present exchange rate four dollars and eighty-odd cents Mex.

# CONGOLEUM

## RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF



Don't buy your experience—buy ours

Experience is costly and has to be paid for, but there is no need for the item to appear in your account.

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## Raoul Lufbery's Own Story

Fourth Instalment Written By American Ace Of Aces  
Night Before He Died

By Major Raoul Lufbery

A week passed at the center of aviation at Dijon without my having to exert any talents as a sailmaker. The Battle of the Marne was at hand, but our placid existence was undisturbed. The greater portion of my working time was spent as "pilote de caisses d'essence," an aviation term applied to unloading the auto trucks bringing in the 60 liter cases of aeroplane gasoline and carrying them to the storeroom on one's back. This was not a very interesting occupation, but it had to be done. Moreover, it was useless to object, the military regulations requiring that one perform the duties assigned to him, without any dispute. To those who complain they invariably reply with a shrug of the shoulders and a "Qu'est-ce que vous voulez? C'est la guerre!" My only consolation was in finding there a friend whom I had known before the war, Captain James N. Hall, who was with me the other day when he was shot down and captured. He was an author and had won the academic palms. He, also, struggled at "pilote des caisses d'essence," but lacked the inclination and the training for this kind of work, and I do not think that I made a mistake when I said that he would never be an expert in that line.

### Amateur Strategists Discuss War

After the day's work was finished we invariably spent the evening in the barracks, reading the papers and discussing the news, which at that time was very discouraging.

"It's going bad. It's going very bad," said one. "The boches continue their march toward Paris! It appears that they're not very far from there now."

To which another replied, "But, old top, don't you see, that's the idea. We let them advance in order to beat them all the worse. Besides, I've got the latest dope—my cousin works in the ministry."

Then the shrill rasping voice of our pessimist broke out. "You're all of you way behind the times. Don't let any one pull the wool over your eyes like that. Can't you see that we've been betrayed; sold out to the boches as we were in 1870! What do you think of it? You, the American!"

"What do I think of it?" I replied reflectively. "Well, I think that although we have lost the first battle, we still have enough time to win another."

This reply, almost heroic, did not please my interlocutor the least bit, for he shouted in a voice louder than before. "Hey, there! You guys: look at the Yank who's trying to put some thing over on us. That's all been hashed over long ago. General Desaix made that same little clap-trap speech years before you, and he at least was an ace of his time, while you—why! You'll never be one, or I miss my guess."

I was going to answer, when suddenly "Taps" were sounded, putting an end to the discussion, and we all went to bed.

### Graveyard For Aeroplane Wrecks

The center of aviation at Dijon, like all large centers which were up to date, had its cemetery; except that this one did not exist, as one might be led to believe, to serve as the last resting place for the remains of the pilots and mechanics of the camp. No, indeed! It was simply a chosen patch of ground, or rather, a very bizarre dumpheap, where rested in common the remains of aeroplanes of all types and all makes.

This graveyard made a lasting impression upon my memory. Often, during a few leisure moments, I would stroll over there and rest my elbows upon the top rail of the fence that separated these derelicts from the outer world. I would think how much like human beings were these discarded machines. Only a few months ago they had been alive, although it was only a mechanical life, and had been able to defy the laws of gravity and soar with the birds. And now—they were in the discard, left to rot and ruin, not worth the space they occupied.

The flat surfaces of the wings were covered with dust; the fabric had been torn in thousands of places and here and there pieces dangled by mere threads, swaying in the breeze; the cables and staywires especially appealed to the spiders looking for a home, and in many cases were veritable panels of cobwebs; and occasionally there was to be seen a motor, rusty enough to have been at the bottom of the ocean for a dozen years.

In looking over this ghostly and motley collection of derelicts, I had much the same feeling that I imagined the good people who first saw old Rip Van Winkle must have had when he burst upon them after his twenty years of sleep.

### Wrecked Beyond All Recognition

I could distinguish many of the different types, while others were

smashed and wrecked beyond all recognition. Just before me lay a Bleriot that had been through a bad wing slip. The right wing was broken off close at the fuselage and its tip crumpled and torn, much as one wads up a newspaper before throwing it into the fire.

In one corner I could make out an old Breguet that had experienced a "pancake," or loss of speed, from a height of about thirty feet. Its landing gear had been pushed away up between the wings. Among us mechanicians, this type of machine was familiarly called "McCormick" because when in the air the sound of its motor could be very easily mistaken for the thrashing machine at work in the adjoining field.

Near the entrance lay an ancient Farman, type 1913, with the elevating planes sticking away out in front. In loving terms we always spoke of this type apparatus as a "cage poule" because, with its many struts and interlaced staywires, it did greatly resemble the fenced-in yard where the better portion of our ham and eggs originated. Also this "pet name," at times, rather got under the skin of the pilots riding these buses.

Occupying a prominent place in the center of this sacred plot, dropped one over another, were several Morane-Parasols. One in particular, I recognized. Its nose was smashed in, its tail gone, and the fuselage broken off square, just back of the pilot's seat. Only a few days previous the pilot had lost control of this machine and rammed into the ground head first; one of the worst smashes I have even seen. It made me shiver to look at it.

Frequently my reveries were disturbed by the arrival of a new victim. Then I would jump over the fence, examine it carefully, trying to ascertain, if possible, the cause of its downfall, and later discussing the accident with my comrades.

The day following my dispute with the pessimist, I was assigned with my friend, the academician, to carry the tail of a smashed Bleriot to its last abode. A corporal was in command of the detail, that is to say, he was the "master of ceremonies."

"Hey, corporal! Director of the cortege," cried my friend, "don't you think that a little march from Chopin would be appropriate on this occasion?"

The corporal, good boy that he was, found the idea very amusing and set

the example himself, by striking up the opening strains in his deep bass voice.

Being unable to sing, or at the most singing very badly, I contented myself by being the chief mourner. But this did not add to the harmony. My wailings resembled more the yelping of a dog when you step on his tail.

### His Summons To The Front

The funeral procession was slowly approaching the cemetery, when suddenly a loud voice rose about our hubbub. I heard someone calling. "Lufbery! Lufbery!" I turned around and saw a figure coming toward us gesturing wildly. Looking again, I recognized Marc Pourpe.

"Well! Luf, old man! How's everything going?" he said, shaking hands. "You certainly have been interested in your work; here I've been hollering at you for more than five minutes, and you never even turned your head."

"Qu'est-ce que vous voulez?" I replied, shrugging my shoulders. "C'est la guerre!"

"C'est la guerre! Yes!" he shot back. "And now you're going to fight in a slightly different fashion for I'm taking you to the front with me! We leave tomorrow, in my double-seater, Morane-Parasol, to join the Escadrille M. S. at Toul. I have seen the commanding officer of the camp, asked for you, and everything is arranged. Nothing more for you to do but to pack. Does that suit you?"

"Hip! Hip!" Hip Hurray!" I rousing myself.

The next day I was ready long before the hour of departure. Very carefully I had packed my equipment in all the spare corners of the fuselage. There was a blanket; a haversack, very fat and bulging, holding my mess kit, toilet articles, etc.; a bag of tools and lastly, a "fusil Gras," a relic of the days of 1870, with which I proposed to bring down the first boche who would be unfortunate enough to cross our path.

The visibility was good, the clouds were high and the wind favorable. "We must take advantage of these excellent conditions," remarked Marc Pourpe, upon approaching his machine, "and get under way. Bundle up well, because it's a long trip and you know how cold it is up high. You haven't forgotten the least little thing?"

Then glancing toward the rear seat, he saw my baggage.

"Well! Well!" he exclaimed, "you certainly have a nerve. What's all this junk? A fusil Gras! Why not a 'soixante quinze'?" But no, this time I object. Do you take my Morane for a wheelbarrow? If we're able to leave the ground with all this junk,

well, we'll certainly be fortunate, and our lucky star, which has always favored us, will still be here, watching over us, keeping us in the right path, safe from all harm." And more of the same.

Nevertheless, a little later, the Morane-Parasol, in spite of its overload, driven by its pilot, defended by its mechanician, majestically took the air and headed northwest, leaving far behind a checkerboard of forests, towns and green fields, interlaced here and there by the smooth, hardpacked roads, standing out in the sunset like silvery ribbons.

That evening toward 5 o'clock, after an uneventful voyage, we landed on the aviation field near Toul. There we found a few friends whom we had known before the war; among them the aviators Gilbert and Garros, who also belonged to this famous "Escadrille de reconnaissance M. S. 23," commanded by Captain de Vergnette. Being as yet unaccustomed to long

aerial trips, I admitted frankly that I was rather tired, and I was more than pleased to find, in the mechanics' dormitory, an unoccupied bed with several blankets. Arranging things as comfortably as possible, I was preparing to enjoy a well-earned rest, when suddenly in the next room, separated from ours by only a wooden partition, I heard some voices and soon recognized that of Garros.

"My captain," he said, "I declare openly that it's getting to be terrible. Again, I was almost brought down by French bullets! And this time it wasn't too far away. It hit my rear gasoline tank and just grazed the observer's back. Don't you think that this is ridiculous? It would be much preferable if they did not shoot at all. This time, there was absolutely no excuse; I was flying low enough for them to see my cocardes, if they took the trouble."

"Yes," responded the captain, "this is happening too frequently. We

(Continued on Page 4)

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## Hsu Shih-chang Promises To Be His Own Master

His Position Is Reported To Be Independence Of  
All Peking Parties

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, August 30.—The details set forth in my preceding letter represent on the military side the working of the political side of Peking, and Peking politics are always very personal. At the present time the chief personalities pulling the strings in Peking politics are President Feng, General Tuan Chi-jui, Mr. Liang Shih-yi and General Tsao K'un. In addition to these there is Mr. Hsu Shih-chang.

It is not difficult to set out Mr. Hsu Shih-chang's position. He held high office under the Empire, and received many honors from the Imperial family, but this does not imply that he is a monarchist, and he has given no indication whatever of monarchist leanings. He is in all probability the man who will almost unanimously be elected President on September 4. Yet he is doing nothing whatever to forward his own candidature. The air has been full of stories as to his buying votes, giving tea parties, and in various other ways seeking the suffrages of the members of Parliament, but there appears to be absolutely no foundation for these.

Mr. Hsu is not running after the presidency; and it is argued that if the presidency comes to him without his seeking it, he will be in a very strong position indeed. He will be able to say, after he enters office, to anybody who tries to make him adopt any course that he believes will not be for the national good, "No, I hold this office independently of you; it came to me without my asking for it; and now I intend to act as I think best irrespective of persons or parties or anything."

### Hsu To Be Independent

It is believed that some of those who originally advocated the election of Mr. Hsu did so because they hoped by "putting their own man in" to obtain control of the presidency; and now that they find others regarding Mr. Hsu as the inevitable president, they realize that he will not be exclusively their own man, but will be practically independent of any party affiliation; and they would gladly see somebody else succeed to the office, but there appears to be nobody else, except General Feng Kuo-chang, and those who originally so strongly advocated Mr. Hsu's candidacy would rather have anybody than General Feng.

We now turn to General Feng's position. When he came to Peking a year ago there is no doubt that he hoped to work amicably with General Tuan. But they were soon at cross purposes. The President wanted a peaceful settlement with the south; the Prime Minister wanted a smashing victory. Once the President accepted the Prime Minister's resignation, and for a time General Tuan was out of office. This was President Feng's chance, but he did not show himself capable of making use of it. The country was no nearer peace at the end of the short period of General Tuan's short relief than at the beginning. By this time General Tuan had the full gauge of his man, and knew that in the long run he could impose his will on him. This he has been doing ever since, and the President in return has been intriguing against the Prime Minister for months past. Generally he has failed. In this fact lies half the significance of the recent events in Peking and in the battle line in Hunan.

### Feng Playing Hard Game

President Feng likes office, even though he does not make a conspicuous success of it, and if he could retain office as president he would be delighted. For a couple of months at least it appeared as if there was no possibility whatever of his re-election. Then there came the possibility that after all a quorum was going to meet in Canton, and as General Feng had earned the gratitude of the members of that parliament by insisting on their recall immediately after the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai he conceived it possible that he might get that parliament to re-elect him to the presidency, so he has been angling for the Canton vote for the past two months. Besides having his own agents in Canton, he has been placing all sorts of difficulties in the way of the northern commanders sent to fight against the south. He has been trying to starve the army, to subvert the officers, and to create dissensions amongst the commanders, his object being to impress the Canton parliament with the idea that he is a man of peace, and if he had his own way there would be peace at once.

The Wu Pei-fu Telegram  
Hence, when General Wu Pei-fu sent out his peace telegram, its in-

spiration was immediately attributed to General Feng. Even now his connection with it is an accepted hypothesis in many quarters. The President's telegram announcing that he did not seek re-election, as he had sought peace and failed to obtain it, was undoubtedly intended to inform all and sundry that if he were re-elected he would make a peace policy the first item in his program. General Wu's telegram may not have been presidentially inspired, but the President's own telegram was phrased in a way that would not have been adopted had it not still appeared that there was some chance of re-election. That chance lay in the fact that a cleavage was evident in the ranks of the President's opponents. The Tientsin Conference revealed the fact that there were jealousies of a somewhat acute character amongst the tuchuns, although all these were supposed to be General Tuan's men, and it was to take advantage of this cleavage that the "parting blessing" telegram was issued. If General Feng could secure the vote of Canton and of the new Peking parliament as well, his position would for some be impregnable.

It is probable that this telegram, though it will not help a scrap in retaining General Feng in office, has revealed to others the divisions of the tuchunate. It has shown that General Tuan's position was not at all secure, and hence we see the spectacle of relatively insignificant men like General Wu Pei-fu, addressing peace telegrams to the President and to the President's supporters in the Yangtze valley. Whether General Wu's telegram was inspired by General Feng or by General Tsao K'un does not much matter. In either case it is a virtual defiance of the Prime Minister, and of his policy with regard to the south. For some time now there have been rumors of his forthcoming retirement, very vague rumors, and a very distant retirement; within the last few days these have crystallized into the report, strongly confirmed, that General Tuan will retire and the Cabinet will be reconstructed immediately after the election of the new president, which is provisionally set for September 4.

## Raoul Lufbery's Own Story

(Continued from Page 3)

must look for a remedy. But it is not altogether the pilot's fault that they shoot at us, they mean all right. I think that, above all, the newspapers are responsible for these disagreeable mistakes. Look here! Not later than last Monday, I read an article which said that all aeroplanes having a covered fuselage and a fish-like tail were German. You will admit that this is stupid, although nothing is truer. But one thing is evident—that the reporters who write this foolishness have always ignored, and still ignore, the existence of the Morane-Parasol."

"Mechanicians, attention! I demand absolute silence! I have a very important message for you!" It was the Adjutant Pilot Pinsard who burst into our room and spoke thusly: "Wait for these orders, and above all, let no one move unless I say so," he continued in gasps, due no doubt to his rather violent entrance. By the flickering light of the lantern he read the following message, apparently received by telephone:

"To the Commanding Officer of the Escadrille M. S. 23:  
"It has been reported that 40 Uhlans are advancing toward Toul, probably with the intention of making a raid upon the aerodrome. Prepare for the defense of the camp as rapidly as possible."  
After having read the message, the adjutant quickly lifted his head, looked around and inquired: "Are there some brave ones among you? I must have four volunteers immediately!"

As rapidly as possible I slipped into my clothes, put on my shoes, and without losing a minute, offered my services to the pilot Pinsard.  
"Excellent! That's very good," he said. "See that gun over there in the corner? Take it and come with me. I am going to post you as advance sentry."  
"You will wait here," he said, addressing the three other mechanics. "I'll come back for you. Put out all lights, and above all, make no noise."  
We went out into the night together, stealthily slipping along, grazing the walls, and taking a thousand precautions to avoid being seen. Finally we arrived near a large tree which was to serve as the strategic position. Already somebody was there. That somebody proved to be Marc Pourpe, a revolver in his right hand and a dagger in his left. His eyes were trying to pierce the darkness in the direction from which the enemy should appear. Upon seeing us he let out a sigh of relief.

"At last," he whispered hoarsely, "the relief. It's not too soon. Certainly it is more than half an hour that I've been on the alert."  
"The relief! Not yet!" answered

Pinsard. "This is only reinforcement that I have brought you."  
"You understand, Lufbery," he added, turning towards me "you are to remain here until your ammunition is exhausted. See that hay stack near the road?"

"Yes, I see it," I replied.  
"Well! When the enemy arrives where commence firing?"

"But," I protested to him, "I have examined the magazine of my Lebel and there's not a single cartridge in it."

"That makes no difference," he assured me, "remain here just the same. I will send some." And he was gone.

Five minutes passed, then ten, and the ammunition did not show up. In reality I was beginning to find the time a trifle long.

"All the same, this is too much negligence. Don't you think so?" asked Pourpe.

"So much the worse," I replied, putting on a resigned air. "A la guerre, comme a la guerre! If the Uhlans come, I'll hit 'em on the head with the butt of my gun."

"You'd better go back and get some cartridges," advised Pourpe in a subdued voice. "What can you do, with an empty gun against forty? Go! I'll remain here alone."

I hastened over to the dormitory and, throwing open the door, cried as loud as possible, "CARTRIDGES! For the—!" But I could not finish. Loud peals of laughter came from all corners of the room. The joke was so evident that I could not help from joining in the general hilarity.

"Don't say a word to anyone," confided a mechanic near me, "that's how we initiate all the new arrivals. Now we're going to play it on another."

### ANGRY AVIATORS IN JAPAN

Blood-Stained Acceptance Of A Challenge

It will be remembered that last month Japanese civilian aviators raised a storm of protest against the proposal of Mr. Patterson, an American aviator, to fly between Tokio and Osaka to carry mails. The reason of this outburst was explained as due to a feeling that Japanese airmen should first be assisted to undertake the enterprise, and that it was not advisable to allow a foreigner to fly over fortified zones.

A few days ago the Jiji quoted Mr. Kushibiki, who arranged for the visit of the American aviator to this country, as saying that if any Japanese could fly at 90 miles an hour, which is necessary for the proposed flight between Tokio and Osaka, the necessary aeroplane would be lent him so that he could undertake the flight in place of the American aviator. This offer has further excited the indigna-

tion of Japanese aviators, and Mr. Fukuhaga Asao, of Kawanishi-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo prefecture, has written to the Jiji accepting the challenge. The Jiji says that his letter is stamped with blood below his signature—the spilling of blood in such a connection being regarded as the sincerest proof of good faith.

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## LABOR DAY BRINGS OUT LOYALTY OF WORKERS

Patriotism Is Keynote Of Annual Celebration Of Unions In America

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
New York, September 3.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—In every city in the United States the hosts of labor marched today in celebration of National Labor Day. Processions made up of every branch of workmen showed the signs of unity among the tremendous force of the American labor army of millions who are backing up their brothers who are bearing rifles overseas in the cause of freedom. The speeches of the leaders and the sentiment of the men showed that labor made their annual celebration of Labor Day one of consecration of their all to the defense of world liberty in the present conflict overseas.

In one of the Labor Day messages from leaders of labor to the workers, Timothy Shea, the acting President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said:

"We are proud of the unselfish purpose actuating the entrance of the United States into the present world war and of the realization that the noble ideas proclaimed are the only motive in participating in this appalling conflict. We pledge our lives, our fraternity and our sacred honor to the end that liberty, fraternity and equality be established throughout the world, socially, economically and industrially."

## New Wing On Store Has Many Visitors

Thousands Flock To Reception In Big Nanking Road Establishment

Though the rain during the fore part of the afternoon delayed things somewhat it did not hold off the guests for the reception given in the new Wing On department store and the management estimated at 5 p.m. yesterday that over 5,000 people had visited the fine new structure and inspected the stock during its first public viewing.

The store and hotel buildings were specially decorated with flags, bunting and flowers for the occasion of its opening and from 3 p.m. on to the closing hour at 5 o'clock were crowded with interested and enthusiastic visitors, foreign and Chinese, many of whom flocked to the offices of the managing directors, Mr. G. K. Bew and Mr. J. G. Lock, to tender congratulations. Tea and cakes were served on the fifth floor and roof garden.

There will be another reception today from 3 to 5 p.m. and tomorrow morning the store will open for business.

## TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONGRATULATES ARMY

English Labor Meeting Re-affirms Conviction War Must Be Pressed To Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 2.—The Trade Union Congress at Derby at the opening meeting yesterday, which was attended by thousands of delegates, passed a resolution unanimously congratulating the Allied armies and navies on their recent magnificent victories, opposing any terms of peace until the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs have been overthrown and the brutal militarism of the Central Powers completely crushed and pledging their support to the Allies until the liberty of the people has been fully secured.

The Labor member of the House of Commons, Mr. Will Thorne, declared that he was convinced that 90 percent of the people of Great Britain would never consent to peace until the German military machine has been smashed.

## Army Investigates Baseball Scandal

Officers Of Philippine Department Conduct Inquiry Into 9th Cavalry Team's Conduct

Officials of the Philippine Department of the United States Army are conducting an investigation of the baseball scandal that has held the boards here since the 9th Cavalry lost to Meiji University, according to advices received from Manila yesterday.

The inquiry was started April 23 at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, the post where the 9th Cavalry is stationed and details are daily expected from Manila.

When interviewed by Manila newspaper men, both Major Yancey and Cap Butler denied any knowledge of bribery. Butler is reported as saying that he would have been certain to know if his players had so much extra money.

## Tramway Service Planned For Pootung

\$10,000,000 Capital Already Reported Secured For Corporation To Build Line

A \$10,000,000 tramway company to operate in Pootung is being floated by an Anhui millionaire, Mr. Cheng. The proposed main line will be between Tung Ka Doo and Chuan Sha, a distance of about 40 li. The capital of the company has already been secured, it is understood, and the promoters are now busily engaged in getting sanction from the municipal and provincial authorities and registration from the Ministry of Communications.

The Pootung community has been long desirous of having such a service and the proposed line will help the working people in general and the fish merchants in particular. Fish secured in the villages along the coast which find their outlet in Chuan Sha take over ten hours before reaching Pootung by water. With the inauguration of the service, it will take only two hours. It is understood the proposed company will construct cars to meet the requirements of fish transportation in addition to the standard passenger cars.

## Judge C. S. Lobingier Expected Back Soon

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China is now holding an adjourned session of the Court in Tientsin, having returned there from Manila. He will return to Shanghai following the conclusion of the case, probably arriving about the middle of the month, to take up a rather heavy docket here.

Mrs. Lobingier, who recently returned to the East via Manila from the United States, is now at Unsen, Japan. She is expected to leave for Shanghai when the hot season ends.

## Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Aug. 2.—Fong, 21 Elgin Road, Shanghai.  
2.—Charles Coy, Dairen.  
12.—Trevatt, S.S. Nanking.  
12.—Nagiche, c/o Howsun, Szechuen Road, Hongkong.  
17.—Shestakoff, Russian Consulate, Hongkong.  
17.—Urgent, Leetechol, care of Limyethong, Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road, Bangkok.  
22.—Perrison, Alexandria.  
23.—Hansota, Belfast.  
23.—Leo, Rawlinsong, Savoy, London.  
23.—Kongshuling, 533 Kochev-lane Szepon Bridge, Canton.  
31.—Jehangir, Bombaysub.  
31.—Liluchiu, 70 Changyu Lane, Chanpang Road, Canton.  
31.—Yimsang, Singapore.  
Sept. 1.—Maudin, Medecin Major Doudart de Lagree, Phanrang.

## S.I.S.C. Gala This Week

The Shanghai International Swimming Club will hold its annual gala at the Municipal Bath, Hongkew, Friday and Saturday nights. Two Shanghai championship events are scheduled, the 230 yards race coming Friday night and the plunge for distance having been scheduled for Saturday night. Preliminary heats for part of the events were held last night.

The water polo game Friday will be between the Police and Internationals while Saturday night's match will bring the Rowing Club and S.I.S.C. teams together.

The complete program follows:  
FRIDAY  
One length griffins handicap.  
Two lengths ladies' sweepstake handicap. Heats.  
Neat diving for Lusitano cup.  
100 yards club championship.  
One length blindfold. Open event to all clubs.  
Team race.  
Long plunge handicap.  
One length breast-stroke handicap.  
220 yards. Shanghai championship.  
Water polo. S. M. F. vs. S. I. S. C.

SATURDAY  
One length club handicap.  
High diving.  
220 yards. Club handicap.  
One length open handicap. (Open to all clubs).  
Long plunge. Shanghai championship.  
Diving for objects.  
Ladies' sweepstake handicap. Final.  
Two lengths naval race.  
Team race. S. R. C. vs. S. I. S. C.  
Water polo for the Hongkong Cup: S. R. C. vs. S. I. S. C.  
Preliminary Heat Results.

The winners of last night's preliminary heats were:  
One length griffins handicap. First heat—won by C. A. Figueredo; C. M. Seguria, second. Time: 21 4/5 seconds.  
Second heat—won by M. Baptista; C. J. Sequeira, second. Time: 25 seconds.  
One length breast stroke handicap.

Heats. Winners. Time.  
1st.—C. E. Ozorio ..... 32 3/5 secs.  
2nd.—C. A. Figueredo ..... 29 4/5 ..  
3rd.—C. Encarnacao ..... 27 4/5 ..  
4th.—C. M. Sequeira ..... 27 1/5 ..  
5th.—J. J. Cruz ..... 27 1/5 ..

One length handicap:  
Heats. Winners. Time.  
1st.—T. Mellows ..... 23 3/5 secs.  
2nd.—A. C. Figueredo ..... 22 2/5 ..  
3rd.—H. A. Collaco ..... 27 4/5 ..  
4th.—G. V. Jensen ..... 18 4/5 ..  
5th.—V. Elliott ..... 18 3/5 ..

220 yards handicap. First heat—won by Collaco; tie for second place, V. Elliott and F. A. Remedios. Time: 3:57 4/5 seconds. Second heat—won by R. F. Remedios; C. A. Figueredo, second. Time: 4:02 1/5 seconds. Third heat—won by V. Remedios, T. Mellows, second. Time: 4:11 4/5 seconds.

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### WEATHER

Misty damp weather. Local thunderstorms in the South.

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918

### Lenin and His Followers

Yesterday's issue we chronicled the death of the Tsarevitch, today we record that of Nicolai Lenin, although a late telegram raises some doubts concerning the authenticity of the earlier one reporting his death. The royal prince was executed by command of the Bolshevik Government, which still maintains itself in power in Russia, although weakening under the steady pressure of time and events. The Bolshevik leader was shot by a girl belonging to the "intellectuals" of Russia.

While the monarchical party in Russia has been hit hard by the execution of the Tsarevitch, we doubt if the Bolshevik will turn out to have sustained a severe blow in the case of Lenin. We doubt if his death is a blow at all to the elements in Russia which he was leading. It is even reasonable to suppose that his assassination would have the opposite effect from that intended; that it would in fact serve to inflame and unify his followers.

While the assassinations of Count Mirbach and Field Marshal von Eichorn may be interpreted as indicating a Russian revulsion of thought and sentiment towards Germany following her violations of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of Peace, the attack on Lenin does not strike us as being indicative either of the failure of the Bolsheviks or of a revulsion of feeling of any sort in Russia. The deaths of the Tsar and his son and of Mirbach and Eichorn, we believe, may be safely placed at the door of the Bolsheviks. The death of Lenin at the hands of a girl member of a small group, probably very earnest in its way, cannot possibly be taken as an indication of what the great mass of the Russian population is thinking. The assassinations and executions, on the other hand of the representatives of the German autocracy and the Russian autocracy, may very well be interpreted as indications of the trend of thought of the vast majority of the Russian people.

Just what they are thinking of has not come out as yet, although millions of columns of valuable newspaper space have been exhausted in the effort to clarify their thoughts for the world. It is evident that the Russians as a people are patriotic and wish to save Russia; it is also clear that while saving Russia they wish to change Russia. They are trying for something in the form of government that the world has never yet seen. They probably are beginning to think that Bolshevism is not precisely the thing they were after but have not yet hit upon an attractive substitute for it. They have plenty of imagination but lack the guiding power, that education provides, for imagination.

Having suffered almost unparalleled oppression and deprivation up to the beginning of the war, they found their sufferings multiplied many times by the war itself; until it seemed to them that they could no longer bear the burden. The result was the revolution which dethroned the Romanoffs. After that they wanted peace, not only that they might install and perfect, a new system of government, but because their war machinery had gone to pieces, their transportation system had broken down and their working classes in the big cities were starving. Kerensky and the Social Democrats and also the officer class in the army wanted to stay in the war and it was to a considerable extent due to this that Kerensky was overturned and that the Bolsheviks

obtained control. Following the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of Peace, Lenin and Trotsky denounced that treaty but claimed that their delegates had to sign it because of the internal conditions in Russia. Whatever their claims and giving them full credit for honesty, in effecting that treaty they were wrong in making it as events have clearly revealed. That the making of it, however, served to strengthen them with the peasants and working classes, is equally certain.

But there are other classes in Russia besides the proletarians, and of these other classes a large percentage is not only patriotic in the same or greater measure as the factory and farm workers, but in addition is educated and therefore capable of wider intellectual horizons. These classes saw not only the mistake of Brest-Litovsk, but felt its ignominy and have been fighting against it ever since. So that the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, like its maker, Bolshevism, is proved by time to be but another *ignis fatuus*. Russia by following them has found neither peace nor good government.

### Jewish Enterprises in Russia For Palestine

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Jewish Chronicle writes in its issue of July 19, as follows:

Large sums are being subscribed in Russia for industrial and commercial undertakings in Palestine. Preparations are being made to open at Petrograd an industrial bank for Palestine with a capital of 25 million roubles. Ten million roubles have already been subscribed. The Zionist Company, Habonah, (The Builder) has increased its capital from 5 to 10 million roubles. Companies are also being formed as follows: To build modern hotels in Palestine (of the capital of three million roubles, one million is already in hand); a Palestine oil company with a capital of three million roubles; and a Palestine shipping company at Kharkoff for a service of steamers between Palestine and Odessa, with a capital of five million roubles. A Zionist emigration society is being organized at Moscow with a capital of ten million roubles.

### A Use For Everything

In this summer we are always running across a great many things which, it seems to us, are absolutely useless. We can see no reason for their existence.

But the entomologist and biologist, and geologist, as well as the humble humorist, manage to locate some use for everything.

The thistle, for instance—The thistle is designed to make man laugh when he sees a city girl accidentally bump her silk hose-clad shins against one.

The sting located at the southern exposure of a honey bee—Is there to urge inquisitive people to mind their own business.

The fella mephitica—Enables us to prove that our olfactory organs are in good working order.

The mosquito—The mosquito has built up the great and essential wire screen industry.

Poison ivy—This beautiful vine is put on earth for the purpose of permitting us to become harmlessly rash now and then.

Snakes—Teach us to watch our step, to realize that some things are more attractive than others, and to exercise.

Bray of the donkey—Indicates the safest approach to the beast.

Toadstools—Prevent everyone from grabbing all the mushrooms.

Crabs—Except, perhaps—Summer reading like this.

### 40 Years To Write An Opera

Arrigo Boito, one of the greatest of modern Italian composers, consigned to his friends just before his death, which occurred in June, that he leaves the four act opera, "Nero," which he intended to be his masterpiece, a practically finished work—"A couple of hours more for retouching and orchestration would satisfy my aspirations."

The fine libretto for this opera, published years ago was like those that inspired Verdi's "Otello" and "Falstaff" from Boito's own pen, but "Nero" itself has been continually promised and as often withheld over a period of forty years.

## 'Dangerous Thoughts'—A Hint To Japanese Government

By S. Akimoto

I have said that the significance of the recent riots is more social than political. We must say this in the smallest voice and yet cannot attach to it too much importance.

A few days ago there was a big fire in Kanda in broad daylight. I was having a moonlight meal at a certain yoshiokuya, then, and there was a little commotion among the diners. One of them cried: "Fire in Kanda? Government offices burning! That's splendid. Wish it were night!" There was laughter in the room. I sat amazed. I could not but think that there was such a remark made in the United States in these days the man would have been prosecuted for a treasonable utterance. The words are uttered in this Dai Nippon, and in the hearing of a fairly large number of educated men, and not a breath of wonderment was expressed.

From the standpoint of administrators here is something terribly grave. There is no denying the fact that "dangerous thoughts" do exist. The "dangerous thoughts" are truly dangerous when they come to be freely expressed, and evoke no wonder, for this will be the first step toward their being acted on. The authorities should recognize this and plainly indicate it to the people at large. For them to ignore it or to try to hoodwink the people by persecuting "dangerous thought" men secretly and pretending that there is no danger, is exactly like the stopping of the ringing of fire bells in time of a great conflagration. Fire bells indicate in some degree the extent of the fire and will enable the people to save themselves and their property in time. How would you like to have the flames come to your door without your hearing a single warning?

The present Government is very fond of chaos or investigation. "The education investigation council," "the diplomacy investigation council," this investigation and that, have been organized. This is to the credit of the cabinet. If there is anything which stands in great need of

thorough investigation and yet of which investigation is utterly neglected, studiously discouraged, and systematically thwarted, that is the dangerous tendency to Socialistic thoughts—I had almost said movements—which is plainly visible today. Mr. Tokutomi whose views are characterized by calm moderation and whose writings with temperate liberalism (as opposed to radicalism), declared last week in most vehement and unmistakable terms that there is not a man in Japan who is not tainted with what the authorities call dangerous thoughts. What has actually been done is the total suppression of all discussion concerning these troublesome problems. You might as well shut your mouth and nostrils and ignore the smoke of a fire near your house, and refuse to believe that your house is in danger, as to suppress all expressions of dangerous thoughts and declare that all is safe. Nothing is more dangerous than this. For, when you have cause to grumble and are forbidden to grumble, you will probably think yourself justified in taking action.

What the Government should do is obvious; it should appoint an efficient committee of investigation to inquire into the present discontent. We know only too well that Count Terauchi's other name is not Edmund Burke, but there is no reason why he should plant himself obliquely in the path of those capable and far-sighted men making the necessary investigation. He must have the courage to look facts in the face. The facts must be made clear to the public. And if there be found any person guilty of having tried to use Socialistic agitators for political and opportunistic purposes, the culprits should be punished not merely as enemies of the Government but as traitors of the whole people. The policy of secrecy on the one hand and of pin-pricking on the other is the worst policy. I do wish some of the cobwebs could be removed from the ancient, sooty official brains. They are altogether too old to cope with new problems.

## An Indictment Of Bolshevik Rule

In the Manchester Guardian of July 4, Mr. David Soskice wrote the following letter on the Russian situation as it then was. It will be seen that this writer favors the Czech-Slovak movement:

When Lenin and Trotsky returned to Russia soon after the overthrow of the Tsar's regime they announced their program in a short formula: "Fraternization on the front with the German soldiers, our brother proletarians, immediate and relentless class war within Russia, and war against oppressors in every guise."

For eight months they agitated by every means, fair or foul, for that single formula against the Provisional Government of Prince Lvoff and Kerensky, finally succeeding by demoralizing the army and confusing the minds of the laboring classes in overthrowing that Government. Eight months have now passed since Lenin and Trotsky took the central organs of Government into their hands. A short period in history, but a terribly long time during a world of war and revolution—a time filled with indescribable agony and suffering, for the world in general, and most of all for Russia. We may now survey the results of the activities of the Bolsheviks, leaving altogether aside the controversy as to the sincerity of their motives.

When the Bolsheviks came into power they immediately passed from words to deeds. In foreign policy they offered Germany an immediate armistice and peace without annexations or indemnities, with the right of every nationality to self-determination. In domestic politics they decreed that the peasants should immediately seize and divide among themselves all the lands, live and dead stock, and property belonging to the landlords; that the workmen of each factory, mill, or workshop should take over the control of the particular industrial concern in which they worked; that all concessions and mineral wealth should be confiscated and their working handed over to labor committees; that all banks should be nationalized as branches of the People's State Bank; finally, that all the propertied classes should be suppressed, and that a dictatorship of the working class, the proletariat, should be established, and the State and local administration be managed by Labor Councils, the Soviets of workmen, soldiers, and peasant deputies. Lenin officially declared that

was made the Viceroy of Finland, it seemed to the Russian masses that the gates of a wonderful new communist paradise had opened wide before them. There is good evidence that during December and January last the prestige of Bolshevism among the Russian masses had reached a very high pitch, and that it was thanks to this fact that Lenin and Trotsky did not hesitate to disperse the Constituent Assembly.

Resisting The Whirlwind  
But soon after that the results of the Bolshevik policy began to manifest themselves, as predicted by the Opposition leaders. The civil war started by the Bolsheviks in Finland and the Ukraine caused the Rada and the Finnish upper classes to appeal to Germany for help. After terrific slaughter on both sides Bolshevism was suppressed in Finland and the Ukraine, but both countries had become the prey of German imperialism. The disaster of the Brest-Litovsk peace, the occupation of the whole of South Russia, including the Crimea, by the Germans, the cutting off of Great Russia from the Black and Baltic Seas, and the breaking off of her richest and fairest provinces, deprived Great Russia proper of the most necessary means of existence. Mines, mills, factories, and workshops closed one after another, partly on account of the disappearance of engineers and expert managers, who could not be forced to work under the orders of ignorant labor, partly on account of the exhaustion of raw material.

Finance was ruined, at once by the shutting of the private banks, the repudiation of State debts, and the confiscation of industrial securities. The peasants left the newly-obtained lands uncultivated, as they feared to invest labor and seed under conditions of general insecurity and anarchy. Chaos and famine ensued, causing continually-spreading discontent among the masses.

When the industrial concerns began to close down one after another the Labor Committees sold parts of the machinery and everything saleable they could lay hands upon. The growing unemployment, the mad prices, and scarcity of all necessities began to alienate the workmen from the Bolsheviks. At first the unemployed were enrolled in the ranks of the Red Guard army. But, as the War Commissary Podvolsky publicly stated, a soldier under the Tsar's regime cost the State 25 roubles a month, while one of the Red Guard cost 500 roubles, so that the number of the Red Guard soon had to be limited, and hundreds of thousands of workmen were cast into the street without means of existence. The workmen began to repudiate the Bolshevik rule. In Kolpino and Petrograd they elected new delegates to the local Soviets from among the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries. But these were refused admittance, and the old delegates of the Bolshevik party retained their mandate. In Yaroslavl the workmen three times elected opposition delegates, but each time they were refused recognition by the Bolsheviks. Similar events took place in the numerous Ural works, in Sormovo, and in other industrial centers. In Sormovo the feeling against the Bolsheviks was so bitter that the building in which the local Soviet was sitting was surrounded, sprayed with petrol, and set alight, so that many of the delegates were burnt to death. In Moscow even the workmen of the closed industrial concerns are paid regular wages by the Bolshevik Government to keep their allegiance. Nevertheless, last month they passed a resolution calling for the abolition of the Bolshevik rule, and the summoning of the Constituent Assembly. One cannot eat paper money, and it is not pleasant to live in constant fear of assassination. Lenin answered these demands by an order to expel the moderate Socialists from all the Soviets in Russia.

The peasants obtained land, but without security of tenure for making use of it, and they refused to part with their corn, leaving the towns to their fate. The Bolshevik rulers gave orders to the workmen and Red Guards to go to the villages and take the corn by armed force. As a result the discontent of the peasants with Bolshevism rapidly increased, and Sverdlov, the chairman of the Central Committee of the All Russian Soviet, publicly recommended the inciting of civil war in every village, as had been done in the towns, and orders were issued for the distribution of arms to the poorer peasants with which to fight the richer ones.

Such are the sources from which civil war has been uninterruptedly fed, and the country kept in a state of impotence against the German invader. By no conceivable means can the Bolsheviks prop up their tottering power. Their days are numbered. The Czech-Slovaks are few, but wherever they raise their arms against the Bolsheviks the Russian population flock to their ranks. This explains the remarkable speed with which in a short time they have captured the whole of Siberia from Irkutsk to the Ural and the railway from the Urals to Samara. It is, in fact, a success of the Russian people prompted by the Czech-Slovaks. Before long it will reach Vladivostok, open the route for Allied help, and spread further West until it meets with the German bayonets. But by that time the Bolshevik nightmare will be a thing of the past.

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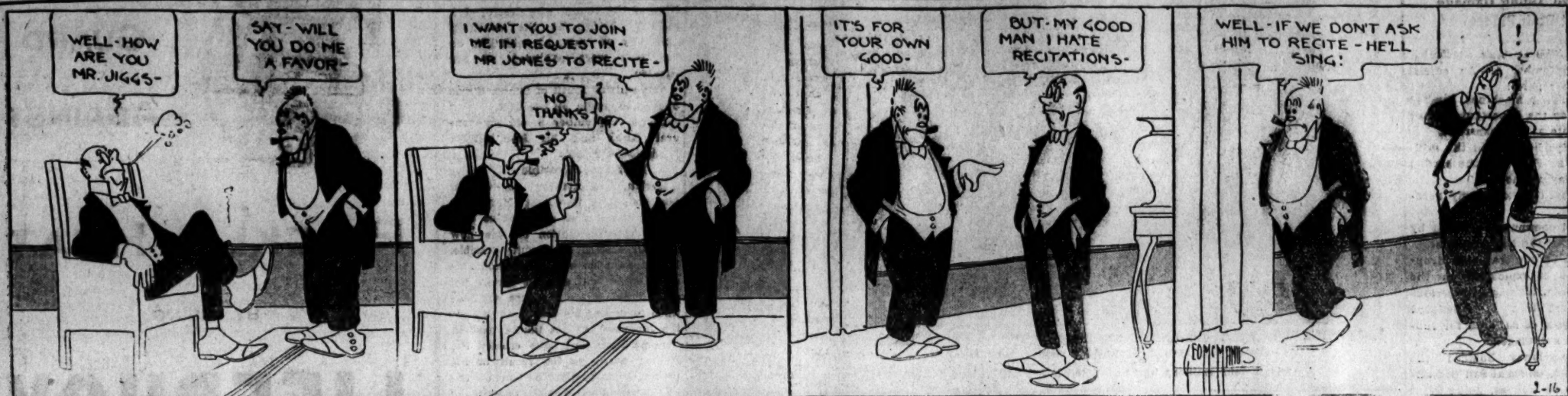
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Training Women Health Officers

By George Palmer Putnam

"For the time being Mr. Hindenburg has the initiative, and he has set a certain schedule for the rest of us to follow. That is why you forty women are training for the positions of health officers."

It seems a far cry from Hindenburg and the western front to the wooded Massachusetts hills and the lecture room of Mount Holyoke College, where a unique war-time summer school is now in progress. Yet those who heard Captain Boyd Fisher, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., comprehended fully how they and the thousands of other women war workers throughout the country have Hindenburg to thank, and Hindenburg to beat.

"He has fixed the schedule," continued Captain Fisher in his Mount Holyoke lecture, "and it is for the Allies to keep up with it. If we fall behind now we are defeated. Later, we will get ahead—take the initiative ourselves—and then we shall have turned the corner to victory."

Captain Fisher meant that to remain abreast of the German war plans it is

essential that America keep an increasing number of soldiers supplied with an increasing amount of munitions clothing, and food. In short, that American maximum production be reached and maintained. And to do this requires 100 percent efficiency from bottom to top of the industrial establishment.

The worker is the bottom, the foundation, of this establishment. His personal efficiency, in a tremendous measure, is the key to the problem, and upon it largely depends whether we can keep up the pace set by Hindenburg, and eventually outpace him. The personal equation in labor counts today as never before. And as it is more and more capable of translation into feminine terms—because women are more frequently taking men's place in war work—the Government itself has seen the opportunity to speed up production through scientific safeguarding of these new thousands of women workers.

Thus the establishment of the summer school at Mount Holyoke College, which was established at the request of the woman's branch of the industrial

service section of the Ordnance Department, with Dr. Kristine Mann, the Ordnance Department's health supervisor, as its organizer and director. It is, in effect, a training school whence will be "graduated" health officers equipped to train women war workers for their part in the contest between construction and destruction.

The school was opened on June 28. In the words of Dr. Mann, the health officers who have received instructions at Mount Holyoke "should be able to give practical advice to factory managers, concerning rest, room, canteen service, the physical condition of individual women, not with respect to disease especially, but with respect to the probable physical endurance and efficiency of each woman. And they should also be able, through personal contact, to observe signs of undue fatigue and suggest ways of obviating strain and conserving power. Also, of course, such health officers will be able to advise the women workers as to their diet, rest, recreation, and clothing."

"Vivid, wholesome personalities in health supervisors inevitably will be stimulating influences among women workers," continued Dr. Mann. "The opportunities that will open up to the health officers will be limited only by their own initiative and personal ability."

Dr. Mann holds that low standards of output in factories are often due to low standards of health. "Raise the health standards," she maintains, "and the output will automatically increase." She believes that the problems and opportunities involved under this general head of industrial healthfulness are particularly pressing and important as regards women workers. Because of necessity, thousands of women are now entering new occupations where a tremendous amount of physical readjustment must be made if they are to fill their new posts satisfactorily.

The British Ministry of Munitions, early in the war, passed laws requiring the presence of women supervisors in all factories employing women. Recently, Great Britain has established courses for the training of such women superintendents, and the superintendent supervisor is becoming an unmistakable word. The Mount Holyoke course is largely based upon the experiences of England.

Forty young women, chosen from many candidates, were accepted for the Mount Holyoke course. The cost of the undertaking is met through the gift of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, of New York. The candidates are all college graduates and most of them have had practical administrative, hygienic or scientific training.

Many Colleges Represented

As showing the wide geographic distribution of the embryo health officers, the following list of women colleges, represented by graduates, is of interest: Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Savage School of Physical Education, Universities of Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, Pittsburgh, and Washington; Ohio State University, New York University, Harvard, and Massachusetts School of Technology. Many of the women previously were teachers. Several are physicians. One was a superintendent of the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women for four years. Others have been nurses, instructors in gymnastics and dancing, and even pageantry. A considerable number of the women already have had industrial experience, and among the enrolment are to be found several who have been in charge of women workers at plants whose managements

voluntarily have sent them to this course, so that they might obtain its benefits.

A comprehensive series of lectures is under way, so that the young health officers-to-be are having an opportunity to listen to the best experts in many lines affiliated with their intensive training. Among those who have addressed them are: Mary van Kleeck, in charge of the women's branch, industrial service section, Ordnance Department; Prof. Henry Parquhar, Harvard; Prof. Lafayette Mendel, Yale; Dean Helen Knowlton, New Hampshire State College; Harold Cheney, president Cheney Silk Mills; Prof. Graham Eusk, of Cornell; Capt. Boyd Fisher, in charge of employment management department, Ordnance Department. Many other lecturers and medical and social authorities are to address the school.

Everything is eminently practical about this training course. It is essentially one of intensive training, which, translated, means the hardest kind of work every day in the week. The days, too, are long. They commence at 8:30, when the forty women practice what they will later preach—an hour's scientific callisthenic exercise under the direction of an expert. Thereafter, until 10 p.m., every hour is filled with allotted duties. Mondays are devoted to visiting factories and industrial establishments, where practical application and examples of what they have been told and taught are shown the women.

When it is realized that there are already in America more than 200,000 women working as mechanics in munition plants, and nearly one-half million women engaged in the manufacture of military equipment, not to mention 45,000 clerical workers in Washington alone, it is apparent that a stupendous readjustment in America's economic structure is under way. And, also, it is evident that opportunities for broad-based service before the health officers and before the employment managers, who, likewise, are being trained under Government supervision in courses which the Ordnance Department is now launching.

## Books And Reading

We are hearing a good deal concerning the attitude of labor, organized and unorganized, towards the liquor trade, says The New York Evening Post. It has been testified at Washington by men representing some parts of the shipbuilding and munitions industries that prohibition would injure output; on the other hand, the anthracite operators have requested the application of some prohibition measure to enable them to mine enough coal. The division of sentiment in labor ranks over the question is one of which we are certain to learn more. At a recent annual convention of the Cooper Union, it was resolved that the American Federation of Labor be requested to appoint a commission of representatives of union labor in order to fight the "dry" movement. Perhaps because the coopers knew that the request would precipitate a sharp fight with the Federation, it was not presented.

Liquor men have estimated that 77 trades and occupations will be affected by the abolition of the saloon; and, as Charles Stelzle says, in his "Why Prohibition?" (Doran), an argument for doing away with drink, such organizations as the Bartenders' League, the International Union of Brewery Workers, the Clearmakers' Union, the Bottle Blowers' Union, and the Woodworkers' Union, are fervent in their opposition to the temperance movement. In various parts of the country labor men have formed "Trade Union Personal Liberty Leagues," which base their opposition to prohibition not upon economic, but upon personal-liberty grounds. Liquor interests, by supplying money to local labor bodies with which to send delegates to State conventions, have tried hard to gain control of the State Federations, and in general they have set some very shrewd and aggressive men at the task of influencing labor. The Trade Union Label Department of the A. F. L. has become notably anti-prohibitionist of late, and has

proved a firm ally of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

On the other hand, the temperance sentiment among laboring men is finding more and more expression. Ohio has what is called the "Workmen's Protective and Publicity Association," and Nebraska has an "Anti-Booze League." The aim of the latter, composed exclusively of union men, is avowed to be "to impress upon the general public that certain 'labor organizations' and trades union liberty leagues, controlled by the liquor interests, do not voice the true sentiment of labor organizations in Nebraska."

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers went on record in 1915 as favoring State and nationwide prohibition. The Virginia State Federation of Labor has declared its belief that "prohibition has improved the condition of workers in Virginia," and there is reason to think that in other "dry" States the States Federations may take similar action. When in 1915 a temperance mass meeting was held in Toronto during the convention of the American Federation of Labor, there was no difficulty in finding labor leaders to attack the saloon. John Mitchell declared that he was unimpressed with the argument that the death of the liquor trade would be a calamity. "When you shut down a distillery, a factory takes its place; when you close up a saloon, a grocery store is put in." The man then treasurer of the Federation, John B. Lennon, made a speech whose gist was in the sentence: "The saloon is the enemy of the people for whom we work." The president of the United Mine Workers also said that "because the liquor traffic tends to enslave people to make them satisfied with improper conditions, and to keep them ignorant, the leaders of the trades union movement are called on to fight the saloon."

An escaped English prisoner in Germany, Wallace Ellison, writing in Blackwood's of his life in the Stadt-Vogel prison in Berlin, says that

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## ALLIED PLANES HARASS BASES OF AUSTRIANS

Drop Bombs On Pola And Durazzo, Doing Damage At Both Places

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, September 1.—An official communique reports:

Our low flying machines bombed with accuracy the important railway establishments at Fransensfeste.

Our airships bombarded the military works at Pola and the station depots at Praymolano.

We destroyed seven enemy aeroplanes.

An official communique issued by the Ministry of the Navy reports:

Squadrons of our seaplanes dropped 2½ tons of explosives on the arsenal at Pola, causing very serious explosions and fires. It is believed that the depots of naphtha for submarines were damaged.

British machines bombed the camps and magazines at San Giovanni-Midna and Ragusa, doing great damage to the station, railway and bridge.

Since August 26 large squadrons of our seaplanes without interruption have attacked Durazzo, dropped 3½ tons of explosives and caused fires in magazines, military works and near the quarters of the Austrian Command.

## EMPRESS BRINGS SILVER WORTH TAELS 1,285,900

Canadian Pacific Liner Has 1,169 Bars For Shanghai Banks And 139 Passengers

The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan, arriving here from Vancouver yesterday morning, brought 1,169 bars of silver valued at Taels 1,285,900, 139 passengers, 200 tons of cargo and a heavy mail for Shanghai.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday morning, carried a full complement of passengers, who were landed at the Customs Jetty shortly after noon.

Among the passengers were Mr. Geo. Hutton Potts, of Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, Mrs. F. Ayscough, the well-known authority on Chinese art and literature, and Hon. Secy. of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. C. P. Dawson, of the Chinese Customs Service, Mr. A. Mullen, of the Chinese Postal Service, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer (Mr. Wilmer is connected with the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and has seen three years' service at the front), Mr. H. C. Norman, of The China Press, Mr. S. B. Nell, Mr. N. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Spunt, and many other local residents.

Mr. A. Bullard, Director of the Russian Division of the American Committee on Public Information, and party left the ship at Yokohama, at which port the two Misses Hamilton, daughters of Bishop Hamilton, of Japan, concluded their voyage. Miss W. Aird, daughter of Sir John Aird, of Toronto, was also a passenger.

The Empress of Japan carried a number of passengers who had made the through trip from England, traveling by the C. P. O. S. s.s. Misanable and the White Star liner Olympic. These included Messrs. Hutton Potts, Mullen, Norman and Wilmer, and others en route to India.

The Empress of Japan, which left Yokohama last Thursday afternoon, met with the full force of the typhoon which swept the eastern coast of Japan on that day and the morning following. Notwithstanding the severe shaking which the vessel experienced, the passengers seemed almost unanimously of the opinion that the voyage, under the auspices of the genial commander, W. Dixon Hopcraft, R.N.R., had been one of the most pleasant ever undertaken and it was with regret that the inevitable adieux were made at Shanghai.

Siberia Leaves For U.S.

The Siberia Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha left yesterday afternoon for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco with a full list of passengers.

China Out Sept. 10

The next mail for the United States will be despatched from the American Post Office by the China Mail Steamship Company liner China, which is due to leave here Sept. 10.

### 'The Christian' Coming

The management of the Olympic theater announces that the six-reel dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Christian" will soon be screened at the playhouse. The film is presented by the London Film Company. Booking is open at Moutrie's.

## American Artillery Horses Billeted In French Village



AMERICAN ARTILLERY HORSES. ©Curtis and Ives. American field artillery horses billeted in a small village behind the lines in France.

### News Brevities

Mr. R. R. McKeown, hitherto manager of the Star Garage, has severed connections with the Shanghai Garage Company, proprietors of the Eastern and Star Garages. Mr. J. R. Starr has been appointed business manager of the company and Mr. F. W. Jones continues as service manager of both garages.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended August 30, amounted to 60,988 tons and the sales during the same period, to 53,230 tons.

For the first time since Hongkong became an infected city, there was no case of communicable disease reported on August 26. During the week ended August 24, there were recorded six deaths among eight cases of bubonic plague, three cases of cerebro-spinal fever, of which one was fatal, and one case each of diphtheria and enteric fever.

Death in action is announced of the son of Sir Reginald Gamble, the Acting Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle. Mr. Gamble was with the Coldstream Guards under General Byng and died in battle on August 22.

An unidentified Chinese was instantly killed while walking along the track near Markham Road yesterday morning when he was hit by a Hangchow bound express, leaving Shanghai at 7:40 o'clock.

The \$200,000 building campaign of the Ningpo Guild will be extended to November 5, according to a decision arrived at by the members of the organization at a meeting yesterday. Building will start on November 6 and Mr. Chu Pao-san, the chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed chairman of the construction committee. The subscriptions pledged for the fund up to noon yesterday amounted to \$95,836 and Tls. 5,155. An additional sum was received in the afternoon, it is understood, which amounted to more than 4,000 taels.

Anyone doubting that it rained considerably yesterday noon had only to take a glance at the Race Course recreation grounds to stand corrected. The Lawn Bowls Club house was a small lonesome looking island encompassed by a respectable sized ocean, the polo grounds would have presented an aspect of boundless ecstasy to a flock of ducks and anyone hardy enough to have attempted the golf course would have had dire need of a diving suit at a number of tees.

## U. S. Agricultural Expert To Study Chinese Methods

Dr. Swingle Also Will Gather Chinese Literature For American Government Library

To study Chinese agriculture and the methods employed by the Chinese farmer and to secure Chinese literature for the Library of Congress and for the University of Columbia library, Dr. Walter H. Swingle of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, arrived here from Manila yesterday. He will be in Shanghai about two weeks and will then proceed to Peking.

Mr. Swingle is on his second tour of the Far East for the United States Department of Agriculture. He will study all phases of Chinese agriculture and will supervise breeding of hybrids in the hope that a remedy may be found for a disease attacking citrus fruits grown in the United States. The remedy lies in a resistant variety and thousands of hybrids are under cultivation in Canton and other Chinese stations and at Los Banos and Linao in the Philippines.

The disease is of bacterial origin and was first discovered in China some 20 years ago. It was later found in Japan and subsequently reached the United States. In Florida, 10,000 big trees and several hundred small trees have been killed by the disease and the United States government has appropriated funds for work in the Far East in order that the resistant hybrid which the department hopes to eradicate the disease may be developed.

At the Canton Christian College, Prof. G. W. Groff is in charge of the breeding of plants resistant to the citrus disease and similar work is done in the Philippines. There is close collaboration between the stations of China and the Philippines and the Mandarin orange familiar to South China is now thriving in the Philippines.

The most resistant varieties will be sent to the United States and

there an attempt will be made toward cultivation.

"The American farmer has much to learn from the Chinese agriculturist. In America, the soil is adopted to the crop while in China, if the farmer finds that a certain plant will not grow in a specified piece of land, he bothers little about lime or fertilizer—he finds the plant that will thrive in the soil," said Dr. Swingle, who believes that such methods would be particularly applicable to the marshy lands in the Southern Atlantic States which will require centuries before they can be reclaimed by American methods. Mr. Swingle sees profits for the American farmer who adopts the Chinese methods.

As a representative of the Chinese section of the Library of Congress, Dr. Swingle will collect all phases of Chinese literature. At present the Chinese section of the Library of Congress has 60,000 volumes and several thousand volumes are to be purchased by Dr. Swingle. He will also obtain books for Columbia University.

Dr. Swingle is in charge of the plant breeding and crop physiology of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and chairman of the committee on agricultural library in the Department. He has traveled extensively in France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Greece, Northern Africa, Asia Minor, the Balkans and the Far East. He is now serving his 26th year in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

## Troops From U.S. Arrive In Siberia

(Continued From Page 1)

the armored trains in their rear. Nine of the enemy who destroyed a railway bridge at the southern extremity of Iman at midnight on the 28th were captured by our cavalry.

The railway south of Simakoff was opened to traffic on the 31st.

Tokio, September 2.—Major-General Knox and his Staff left for Vladivostok today.

### New East Front Possible

Harbin, September 2.—Colonel Semenov, interviewed at Manchuria station on the 31st, said that he considers the restoration of the new Russian eastern front quite possible. If he is supplied with money and ammunition he will advance across the Onon, provided the Japanese will continue to defend his rear. At present the Japanese are not taking part in the operations but have crossed the frontier partly as the result of his request and partly to defend the Chinese frontier. The Czech-Slovaks were hastily concentrating near the frontier and will advance into Siberia as soon as they are supplied with guns and ammunition.

During the last battles of the Bolsheviks he gathered the impression that they were unable to offer a prolonged resistance on account of weariness and lack of spirit. The present situation confirms this statement. Since his cavalry crossed the river Onon they have been advancing with speed but have been unable to keep contact with the enemy.

With regard to the political situation in the eastern portions of the Russian Empire, he considers it absolutely changed since Potanin, the head of the Siberian Government at Omsk, declared the mobilizing of the 1918 and 1919 classes with the object of restoring the eastern front. Colonel Semenov is sure that General Horvath will co-operate with the above Government, which will put an end to endless discussions.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Sept. 9  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:  
per C.M. s.s. China ..... Sept. 10  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Sept. 11  
For Europe: etc.:  
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx ..... Sept. 9

#### MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'ima M. Sept. 4  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 13

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and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

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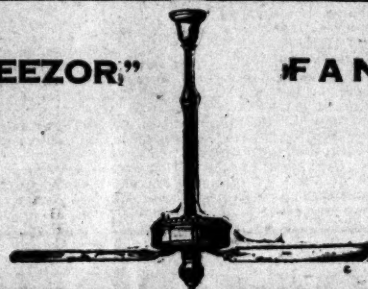
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 3, 1918.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 27.00  
Langkats Tls. 15.40  
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 134.00  
Orinetal Cotton Tls. 66.00  
Oriental Cotton Tls. 67.00  
Shanghai Lands Tls. 67.00  
Shanghai Lands Tls. 67.50  
Telephones Tls. 82.50

**Unofficial**

Yangtze Insurance \$210.00  
New Engineering Tls. 26.00 Sept.  
New Engineering Tls. 27.25 Dec.  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 160.00 Sept.  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 167.00 Dec.  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 166.00 Dec.  
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 170.00  
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 171.00 Dec.  
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 166.00  
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 167.50 Sept.  
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (ord.)  
Tls. 9.85 December  
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (ord.)  
Tls. 9.50 September  
Oriental Cotton Tls. 70.00 Dec.

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 3, 1918.

## Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,

@ 5/1=Tls. 3.95

@ exch. 73.2=Mex. \$5.37

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 1201=Tls. 82.99

@ 73.2=Mex. \$113.37

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73

S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 282

Copper Cash ..... per tael 1923

Native Interest ..... 13

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 493d.

Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 26.26

Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.763

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/-

London ..... Demand 5/04

India ..... T.T. 333d

Paris ..... T.T. 633d

Paris ..... Demand 655d

New York ..... T.T. 119

New York ..... Demand 119d

Hongkong ..... T.T. 70

Japan ..... T.T. 45

Batavia ..... T.T. 232d

Singapore ..... T.T. 46d

## Banks Buying Rates

Nominal

London ..... Demand 5/1

London ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 5/2

London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/21

London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 5/23

London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/23

Paris ..... 4 m/s. 707d

New York ..... 0/d. Docy. 120d

New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 123

## Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for

Roubles

Roubles 1,280 ..... =Tls. 100

Roubles 100 (Nom.) = Mex. \$10.75

## CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/04

" 1 @ 685d. Francs 7.64

" 0.75 @ 119d. Gold \$1

" 1 @ 45 Yen 2.48

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.19

" 1 @ — Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

## Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 3, 1918.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official

Docks @ Tls. 160.00 September

Kungyiks @ Tls. 18.25 December

Unofficial

Java Consolidated @ Tls. 13.50 cash

Kungyiks @ Tls. 18.15 December

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 30.—Today's Rubber

prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2/1½d. Paid.

October to December: 2/2½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Steady.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 29,

Spot: 2/1½d. Paid.

October to December: 2/2½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quiet.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 30.—Today's Silver

prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. Steady.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 29,

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. Quiet.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic

information has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager

of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-

bouw en Landbouwexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

the week ended September 1 was

271 tons; and the total output for

August was 1,231 tons net."

## Whiteway-Laidlaw Prosperity

The following remarks taken from the address of the Chairman, Mr. M. Wilkinson, at the last annual meeting of the shareholders of Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., held in London July 12, will be of interest in Shanghai:

## Progress 1908—1918

Your company has now completed the tenth year of its existence, and it will be interesting briefly to review the progress which has been made in that time. In 1908 we had 23 establishments open, distributed as follows: 13 in India, six in Burma, one in Ceylon, two in Straits Settlements, and one in China; in 1918 we have 42 establishments open: 15 in India, nine in Burma, two in Ceylon, three in the Straits Settlements, six in the Federated Malay States, one in Siam, four in China, one in British East Africa, one in Uganda.

## Premises—Stock—Assets

The value of the company's freehold and leasehold premises in 1908 was £237,266; in 1918 it is £403,755, and the value of the stock-in-trade in our first accounts was £268,073, in the balance-sheet now in your hands it is shown at £661,366. The total value of the assets in the first year of the company's existence was £693,511, and on February 28, this year, it was £1,255,405.

## A Conservative Policy

The development I have referred

to was made possible by the conservative policy adopted by the directors in distributing only a small portion of the profits earned, and your board are now of opinion that the time has come when you should participate more fully in the company's prosperity. They have, therefore, prepared and obtained Treasury sanction for a scheme for the distribution to the ordinary shareholders of bonus shares which will be presented for your approval and sanction at a meeting which will follow this one. Briefly the scheme is to issue as fully paid 143,564 ordinary shares, which will give one bonus share for each two ordinary shares held. After the bonus share have been charged against the reserve fund that fund, with the allocation we propose to make this year, will stand at the substantial sum of £100,000. I now beg to move that the report of the directors and statement of accounts as on February 28, 1918, be and are hereby approved and adopted, and that the profits be appropriated as recommended by the directors. I will ask Mr. Lake to second the motion, and before putting it to the meeting I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

The motion to adopt the report and balance-sheet, on seconding by Mr. A. F. Lake, was carried unanimously.

## Hongkong Share Report

Yangtzeppoo Tls. 9.25, Orientals Tls. 58, all buyers.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric is in strong demand at \$65½ and Hongkong Trams at \$7 ex dividend. China Lights could be placed at \$5½.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are wanted at \$9.90 and Dairy Farms (new shares) are offering at \$29. Ropes could be placed at \$30 and Providents at \$7.80. Cements are offering at \$8.30, Powells are wanted at \$8.80 and Waterboats at \$11½.

## Amusements

## Open Air Cinema

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

## SPECIAL PROGRAMME

For Thursday, Friday, Saturday and

Sunday, Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The Great Metro Wonderplay

In Six Acts

## "THE WHITE RAVEN"

Featuring the wonderful actress

Ethel Barrymore

The human interest element is

given strong play in this powerful

drama. The production is admirably

typed throughout and very sweetly

and delicately portrayed by Miss

Ethel Barrymore, in a story which

quickens and binds the sympathies

by its vivid portrayal by a cast of

unusual brilliance.

Time and Prices as Usual

## ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL.

September 4th

## "The Cup of Bitterness"

Featuring

Maud Gauthier and Andree Pasca

Two of the finest actresses in France

today and their brilliant acting at

once stamps this film as "Eighteen

Carat."

Also

Comic and Scenic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

## Shipping Items

The L.C. ss. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The C.N. ss. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The C.N. ss. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. ss. Tatum left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The L.C. ss. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. ss. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. ss. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. ss. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. ss. Shentien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. ss. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. ss. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. ss. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. ss. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The C.N. ss. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.N. ss. Pengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

## Siccawei Weather Report

2.—Very cloudy, misty but rather fine weather. Barometers rising in Japan, almost stationary in our regions. The depression of the China Sea advances towards Tongking.  
3.—Thunderstorm in the South of Shanghai at about 5 a.m. Fine hot weather with moderate breezes.

Tuesday, September 3, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg. mm... 755.90 756.52

Bar. at Centg. inches. 29.76 29.78

Variation for mm 24h -1.85 -2.06

Variation for mm 12h -0.65 -1.15

Wind—Direction ..... ESE ESE  
Wind—Kilom per hour ..... 15 15  
Wind—Miles ..... 9.3 9.3  
Temperature—Cen ..... 23°7 27°2  
Temperature—Fah ..... 74.7 81.0  
Humidity co: ..... 88 87  
Nebulosity 5-10 ..... 10 10  
Rainfall mm ..... 1.1  
Rainfall inches ..... 0.04

## Amusements

At The

## Victoria Theatre

On September 4th and 5th

Ann Pennington

in

## "SUSIE SNOWFLAKE"

In Five Parts

and

## "Turtles and Oyster"

Interesting

## "A Pair of Braces"

Comedy

## "Up and Down the Ladder"

Comedy

## Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME

For Sept. 4th and 5th

Gaumont Graphic

## MAURICE and FLORENCE

WALTON

in

## "The QUEST of LIFE"

Five Parts

## "PIMPLES DILEMA"

Comedy

## "MAUD and the BACHELORS"

Comedy

## ISIS THEATRE

Don't Miss

## TONIGHT

The 15 and Final Episode of the

Romantic Serial

## "THE SECRET KINGDOM"

entitled

## "THE TOCSIN"

Showing Also

The Screaming Triangle Comedy in

two parts

## "CROOKED TO THE END"

and the other amusing comedies

## "SHOCKING STOCKINGS"

## "THE HINDOO CHARM"

ON THURSDAY, 5th SEPT.

Showing.

Beverly Dobb's Famous Picture

of Alaskan Life in 7 Reels

Commencing on Monday, 9th Sept.

HAN PING CHIEN

Presents.

The World-Famous Chinese Illusion-

ist Company

## "PEKING MYSTERIES"

In a Performance of Oriental splen-

dour and weird mysticism.

TOMORROW

— APOLLO THEATRE —

TOMORROW

## "HELL'S HINGES"

WE SHALL PRESENT  
Thos. H. Ince's Great Triangle Film  
Featuring  
William S. Hart, Clara Williams, Louise Glaum

## "HELL'S HINGES"

In a rough lawless community there stood a place of ill-repute, a place that it was good to pass by—Its original name was shrouded by its evil deeds, and finally lost. To those who knew it suggested the title "Hell's Hinges," a rough but not inept name, a town of undiluted evil, a crying scandal to civilization.

AROUND THIS PLACE THERE HAS BEEN WOVEN A STORY, GREAT IN ACTION, MAGNIFICENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY, AND ONE WORTH SEEING

Picturesque Landscapes

Time and Prices as Usual

"For he who came to scoff remained to pray"

Time and Prices as Usual

"Wife and the Auto Troubles"







## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 7	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 7	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 11	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 15	—	Seattle etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 15	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 19	—	Seattle etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 7	—	Nagasaki	Simulak	Rus.	R.V.F.
Sept. 8	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 13	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 23	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 20	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 4	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 5	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 5	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 6	noon	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Singap.	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 6	noon	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 8	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaitong	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 8	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 4	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 5	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 7	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ien	Shimshik	Rus.	R.V.F.
Sept. 7	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ien	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 10	D.L.	Antung	Paoing	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 10	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ien	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahia	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taipei Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 3	Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 3	Chinwangtao	Tajshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 3	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 3	Hankow	Kiangyue	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 3	Hankow	Taipei Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	Japan	Takatori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	Japan	Sapporo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 3	Foochow	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 3	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
Sept. 3	Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 3	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 3	— "Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	— Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 3 3.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 3 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 3	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 3	— Newchwang	Irene	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 3 3.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 3 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 3 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 3 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	— Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chl.	N.S.N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Str. Hwahia, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Tatung Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, September 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Friday, Sept. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Friday, Sept. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

## HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico

Maru, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Friday, September 6, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, September 6, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Friday, September 6, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**SWATOW AND HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kaitong, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, September 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Sunday, Sept. 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-CHOW AND KEELUNG.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday Sept. 19, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**NEWCHWANG.**—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 5, at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 7, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**ANTUNG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoing, Captain P. R. Purdow, will leave on Tuesday, September 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.**—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, September 19, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOREA, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, September 8, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VANCOUVER B. C. via NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.**—The O.S.K. Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on Thursday, September 19, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Latung, Ngankia, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tangchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Singan, Singking, Yangchow, Sangkiang and Keifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Nussli-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77, Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Sept. 14	S.S. VENEZUELA ... Sept. 21

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed state-rooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" ..... 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA ..... Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ .. Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA ..... Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-B Nanjing Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.) Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE For Marseilles For Genoa

AMERICAN LINE Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. "AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Sept. 7, Sept. 8

"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 18, Sept. 19

For Hongkong "MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Sept. 5, Sept. 6

CHINA COASTING LINE For Tientsin and Dairen "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Sept. 3, Sept. 5

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imal, Sept. 17, Sept. 19

For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Sept. 17, Sept. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag	Name	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Ytze	Nightingale	Br.	g-b				
RNE	—	—	Kinkaid	Br.	F-b				
7 P	—	—	Quilros	Am.	g-b				
3 C	—	—	Samar	Am.	g-b				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br.	g-b				
ROBI	—	—	Widgeon	Br.	g-b				

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

## PACIFIC SERVICE

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan .... Sept. 14	Empress of Japan .. Sept. 3
† Key West ..... Sept. 15	Monteagle ..... Sept. 21
Monteagle ..... Oct. 10	Empress of Japan .... Oct. 20
Empress of Japan .. Nov. 9	Monteagle ..... Nov. 26

† Cargo Only

\* Monteagle calls at Moji

## DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 152.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 3, 1918	
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1918	
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Oct. 5, 1918	

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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Phone Central 3229

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## THE



## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)INABA MARU ..... 12,500  
IYO MARU ..... 12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Iriawara, Sept. 15  
KASIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. T. Tozawa, Sept. 29

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Sept. 10  
CHUGUGO MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Sept. 13  
YATAGAMI MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, Sept. 20

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Michida, Sept. 7  
TAKESHIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Sept. 14  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Michida, Sept. 24  
TAKESHIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Sept. 28

## FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, Sept. 8

## KOBE TO SHATTLE

ATSUTA MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Sept. 13

## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Sept. 5  
KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Oct. 2

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Oct. 22  
FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Nov. 26

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Sept. 18  
NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 Oct. 16  
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Nov. 20

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama, and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.  
Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.  
Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.  
Kongseon Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivaling Switzerland in scenery.All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.  
For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

## HUNGHTUTZE IN CLASH WITH JAPANESE POLICE

Two Hundred Raid Village Near Korean Border And Several Japanese Are Missing

Peking, September 2.—Two hundred Hunghtutze entered Chianhsien yesterday and set fire to the town, the greater part of which was destroyed. The Magistrate fled, the Chief of Police was captured and several Japanese police are missing. A number of the inhabitants fled into Korea. The Japanese police are now pursuing the Hunghtutze.

## CRUISER TOKIWA BACK

Tokio, September 2.—The cruiser Tokiwa, which has been patrolling the Pacific since last winter, returned to Kure yesterday.

## Financial Future Of France Assured

Income On Stocks Has Increased From One Billion To Over Three Billion In 40 Years

(Reader's Agency War Service)  
Paris, September 1.—The Germans have boasted sometimes that they would ruin France completely by means of the war. The following figures may be of interest. From 1,053 millions of Francs in 1873 the income from the stocks held by the French people increased to 3,401 millions of Francs in 1913. Foreign stocks are included in the last figure to the amount of 627 million Francs. The above shows that, independent of her other riches, France has a considerable reserve which allows her, despite the hopes of the Germans, to be fully confident in the financial future of the country.

## Business and Official Notices

## WAR FUND DANCE

AND  
Vaudeville Entertainment

September 10th

## ASTOR GRILL ROOMS

## SPECIAL DINNER

Opening of New Ball Room

Entire Proceeds to  
American and British  
War Funds

Dinner from 8 p.m. Tickets \$3.00

First Class Orchestra in attendance

19156

DRINK  
Sparklis Pure  
Aerated WaterOrder books upon  
application to

## The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers

128a Szechuen Road

Phone 3255

18947

## For Sale Cheap

A few portable typewriters very convenient for travelers, also a few good new office machines.

MARCO, FINKELSTEIN &amp; Co.

35 Canton Road.

19132

AMERICAN  
APPLE CIDER  
APPLE CIDER  
APPLE CIDER  
SWEET  
PURE  
&  
WHOLESOMEFor Sale by All Clubs, Hotels  
and Stores,Connell Bros. Company,  
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SIEMS-CAREY TURN  
BIG LUMBER MEN

Direct Largest Logging Operation In World In State Of Washington

## SPRUCE FOR AEROPLANES

140 Miles Of Railway Being Built To Connect With Port Angelus Bay

The largest logging operation in the world is one of the tasks on which the Siems-Carey Construction Company is now at work. Thirty million dollars will be expended to consummate the undertaking. It is five times larger than any work in a similar line ever attempted. The Siems-Carey Company is well known in the Far East in connection with railway concessions in China, and the proposed redigging of the Grand Canal in Shanghai province.

The largest known forests of spruce are in the Olympic Peninsula in the State of Washington. Spruce is one of the essentials in the construction of aeroplanes. The American government determined, if possible, to make use of these forests. The Siems-Carey company, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. F. Carey, have undertaken this immense task. Most engineers claimed the plan impossible of fulfillment. But that is just the sort of work that built up the national reputation of Wm. F. Carey—the Joy of Getting Things Done where others feared to tread.

Saw-mills, larger than any in the world, 140 miles of logging railroads running right into the heart of the forests, are under rapid construction, connecting with the main railway lines at Port Angelus Bay.

Eighty-three billion feet of spruce are in these forests. The spruce measures from 8 to 10 feet in diameter, and of enormous height. It grows among other trees, and it is going to be taken out without destruction to other trees and will be done by the latest machinery. When in full operation a railway car will be loaded with this enormous cargo at the rate of one every minute and a half. Ship building in record time attracts more public attention but there are many engineering accomplishments which are staggering to the imagination, and the wonderful extension of the tram lines in the applied to one of the greatest of these.

The same company are doing heavy construction work in the revision of the grades of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in East and West Canada. They have also the contracts for the extension of the tram lines in the capital, Washington, D. C.

A party of engineers left the United States recently to make the survey in connection with the Grand Canal

work in Shantung. In the financing of this work the Japanese are co-operating to the extent of forty per cent.

With all the war construction work on hand the Siems-Carey company are as keenly interested in their Chinese railway concessions as ever, and as soon as war financial possibilities permit they will be taken up again and pushed to completion. In the meantime surveys will be continued and the concessions held until proper and rapid work in China's interest is possible.

## KEY WEST IN TOMORROW

The Key West of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will arrive at Shanghai tomorrow with 3,300 tons of cargo for local merchants. The liner brings 32 automobiles. A general average of 20 percent has been declared.

Banque Industrielle  
Pays Ten Percent

Shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine have voted a dividend of ten percent for 1917 and transferred one million francs to the reserve fund, according to a telegram received from the head office in Paris by the Shanghai agency.

## The Weather

Misty and damp today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.5 and the minimum 72.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 94.1 and 79.2.

## HAND MADE CARPETS AND RUGS

THE SINO-BELGE CARPET, RUG AND LACE MANUFACTORY CO., LTD.

beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to make carpets of any dimensions.

Designs both Oriental and Foreign

We use first class materials only

Supervision is entirely under foreign management. A visit from those interested would be greatly appreciated.

The Sino-Belge Carpet, Rug  
AND  
Lace Manufactory Co., Ltd.

130 Avenue Dubail

(Near French Tramway Depot)

Lu Ka Wei, Shanghai



## BE RID OF THE SKID

The skid is always with us. You can't absolutely prevent it, but you CAN fit GOODRICH and thus take the greatest precaution possible. The five fingers of superfine Para grip the road—you can FEEL them gripping as you drive.

GOODRICH  
TIRES

The Central Garage Co.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday



# Business and Official Notices

## Shanghai International Swimming Club

### 13rd ANNUAL GALA

To be held at the Municipal Bath on September 6th and 7th, commencing each evening at 9 p.m.

### 220 Yards Shanghai Championship.

### Long Plunge Shanghai Championship.

### Diving for Lusitano Cup.

### Water Polo—S. R. C. v.

### S. I. S. C. for

### "Hongkong" Cup, etc., etc.

### Tickets of Admission ONE DOLLAR only

### GOOD FOR BOTH NIGHTS

which may be had from Club Members or at the door.

J. H. MCGREGOR,

Hon. Sec. and Treas.

## The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, the 20th September, 1918, at the Offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, No. 6, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1918, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 20th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MEYER & MEASOR,  
Secretaries and General Managers.

### Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only  
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Y.283 North Szechuen Road  
Special rates to men in uniform.

## Shanghai Cricket Club

A Cinematograph Entertainment will be given on the ground of the above Club (weather permitting) on WEDNESDAY, September 18, at 9 p.m.

In aid of

### THE BRITISH RED CROSS

The Town Band will be in attendance. The gross proceeds will be handed over to the Fund. ADMIS- SION \$2.00 each. Tickets may be obtained from:

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett,  
Chinese-American Co.  
St. G. R. Clark, Esq.,  
38 Kiangse Road  
R. Grimshaw, Esq.,  
Municipal Police  
N. B. Ramsay, Esq.,  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank  
E. W. Stagg, Esq.,  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank  
A. P. Wood, Esq.,  
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.  
D. H. Cook, Esq.,  
Messrs. Anderson Meyer and Co.  
G. H. Benwell, Esq.,  
New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.  
W. E. Anderson, Esq.,  
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.  
H. Langley, Esq.,  
Messrs. Mustard and Co.  
W. A. Willis, Esq.,  
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire

Or from the undersigned

C. D. FIELD,  
Secretary.

### Private Day and Boarding School

31 and 32 Quinsan Road.  
Re-opens for the Autumn Term on Wednesday, September 11th at 9 a.m. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar Classes.

MARTHA W. JEWELL,  
Principal.

### NOTICE

We have this day appointed Mr. Arthur Eveleigh General Manager of our Shanghai Office.  
YOUROVETA HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE CO., INC.,  
Head Office: New York  
Shanghai, September 3, 1918.

19203

## BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.



ASK BILL!

### Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth. 17997

### The Shanghai Garage Co.

Operating

STAR GARAGE,  
125 Bubbling Well Road.  
EASTERN GARAGE,  
4 Soochow Road.

Mr. R. R. McKeown has severed his connection with the above company as from 1st September, 1918.

Mr. J. E. Starr is appointed Business Manager of the above company, and Mr. F. W. Jones continues to be Service Manager of both Garages.

The Shanghai Garage Co.

19198

### NOTICE

Mr. Harold C. Norman has from this date resumed charge of the Advertising Department of The China Press.

Shanghai, 4th September, 1918.

## MILD STEEL ROUNDS

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN STOCK  
Sizes 1/4 inch to 8 inch diameter.

Quantities and Prices on Application to

W. Z. ZEE & SONS  
(ZUNG LEE & SONS)

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.

A 1299 BROADWAY

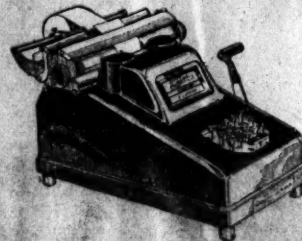
Tel. N. 1468

## Mr. TAIPAN

YOU CAN GET 200 %

more work done when you use mechanical aid and, in these times when good help is scarce, you should give your office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put one in your office on trial.

Let us prove our statement before you buy.



Telephone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPL. CO. Telephone 4778  
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

### Motor-Cyclists

### Know Your Speed

A STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of motor-cycling. You can know at a glance just how fast you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.



## MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RAOB-COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3839

## Laou Kai Fook Silk Co.

Beginning on 9th September, 1918.

All of newest style silk piece goods on special sale at 10 per cent. discount for cash.

## Laou Kai Fook Silk Co.

23 Kiukiang Road

19089

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

#### CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Without board, furnished ground floor room with separate bath-room, detached house, Western district. Handy to trams, use of telephone, etc. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: Western district, comfortably furnished flat of three rooms in detached house facing south. Use of kitchen, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

LADY: Who's husband is at the front, has a furnished flat to let, with or without board (excellent cooking). Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

BOARD: In good location, Western district, one large room, sleeping porch, verandah overlooking garden and bath, also one small room. Good table. Tennis, stable. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: In very central, quiet and select locality, a nice unfurnished room with bathroom and kitchen if desired. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: Nice rooms in Russian private family, with or without board. Vacancy for boarders. Apply 18 Range Road.

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: By married couple without children, either house or flat, unfurnished or furnished. Willing to share house with another couple. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location, ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

### TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road.

### THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

### SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED: Young Chinese seeks position as translator, interpreter, secretary, salesman or clerk. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

19196 S-5

WANTED half-day engagement by a capable energetic widow as office assistant or in other capacity. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

19191 S-5

RHEUMATISM rapidly cured by a medical student. New method, results guaranteed. Highest testimonials furnished, compensation by agreement. Apply by letter to N. J. Tock, 47 Ward Road.

19193

WANTED: Clerical work of any description after office hours. Knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Remuneration no consideration. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

19194 S-6

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: A foreign nurse to take charge of two little girls (age 4 and 2 years) in Peking. Write and send references to Madame Saint Pierre, Banque de L'Indo-Chine, Peking.

19187 S-15

WANTED: American male stenographer for position open Oct. 1. Excellent salary and prospects. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

19190 S-4

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Semi-detached house vicinity Hongkew Park, one minute from Tramway Terminus, six rooms furnished, gas installation and telephone, large garden, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

19202 S-8

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19162

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

19162

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis of Szechuen, the originating market of the World's finest Bristles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance. You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote c.i.f. Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1916—Still Existing

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### Laou Kiu Chwang & Company

take pleasure in announcing the completion of their new building at P-128 Nanking Road. Preparations are now under way for the grand opening when the salesrooms will be thrown open to the public.

Our new store will be operated along distinctly modern lines, and its opening will inaugurate a new era in silk trading here. You are cordially invited to attend the opening which will be announced at an early date.

### REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

SILK PIECE GOODS—EMBROIDERY—HABERDASHERY—HOSIERY  
FANCY GOODS—TOILET ARTICLES—ALL KINDS OF FURS—HAND  
MADE LACES, etc., etc., etc.

We will offer real opportunities to our patrons. Under our plan you will PAY LESS FOR BETTER GOODS.

WATCH US FOR RESULTS!

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10